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DISARMAMENT & SALT

MATVEYEV RECALLS UN DISARMAMENT SESSION, ADVOCATES PARITY

LD2314Z3Y Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 33 Signed to Press 17 Aug 78 pp 8-9 LD

[Vikentiy Matveyev article: "A Choice Which Cannot Be Avoided"]

[Excerpts] Atom bombs exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki 33 years ago, but they are still claiming human lives. On 5 August another list of persons who have died from the effects of atomic radiation over the past year was placed at the foot of the Hiroshima monument inscribed with the names of those who perished during the atomic bombing. The death roll of the victims of that weapon totals many tens of thousands. When will it end? No one knows. Not only those who were directly stricken are now dying, but also their children and grandchildren.

Looming on the horizon is a barbaric new weapon--the neutron bomb--engendered by the perverted strategy of the Frankensteins across the ocean. It has not yet been put into series production, but the destinations have already been written on the first models. The destinations are NATO bases in Western Europe.

Will mankind be able to put an end to the arms spiral that threatens to become a giant hangman's noose for civilization? This is the most important question of today.

Important public forums on problems of peace and disarmament have been held in recent months in Geneva. The first of these met at the end of February and beginning of March. For the first time, representatives of all the main non-governmental organizations assembled to examine the problem of disarmament from the viewpoint of the interests of public and other organizations on the eve of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which was being prepared at that time. There were misgivings that the conference would not be able to reach a consensus. When representatives of international democratic organizations, pacifists, world federations, Red Cross movements, Quakers and certain Western anarchist youth organizations assembled in a single auditorium, it seemed that it would not be easy to draw up a common platform. The conference's editorial commission had to meet almost all night. But the common factor uniting all the delegations that had come to the conference--alarm over the arms race--prevailed. The forum's participants appealed unanimously to the United Nations to seek an end to the arms race. Special mention was made of the danger of plans for the deployment of neutron weapons.

A short time later I had occasion to visit Geneva again--to attend a "round-table" meeting arranged by the International Red Cross on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henri Dunant, founder of that organization.

Representatives of international organizations that have won Nobel Peace Prizes, and also three journalists--from the USSR, the United States and Sri Lanka--were invited to participate in the "round-table" discussion. There was to be a discussion of how the aforementioned international organizations are justifying their prizes in their practical activity. This was a delicate question for a number of those organizations. These organizations include those whose activity in the defense and consolidation of peace could be far more considerable.

It was necessary to voice these impartial thoughts during the "round-table" discussion and to point out that the horrors of using modern weapons surpass all the calamities of past wars. Consequently, the rebuff given to this threat must now be much greater than what was done at the creation of the International Red Cross society a century ago. Concrete deeds are required, and most urgent ones, too.

The final document of the "round-table" discussion, which was sent to the General Assembly special session in New York, was compiled in approximately that spirit.

Then that special session itself took place. On the day that it opened, the sky over New York was cloudless. A good sign? If you limited yourself to the General Assembly auditorium and did not read U.S. newspapers or did not watch local television, a very favorable and optimistic impression might have been created. Speaker after speaker, when making his address from the session's rostrum, called for effective steps to promote the cause of detente. Businesslike proposals were made. The arms race was stigmatized. But then we left the UN building. At the newspaper stand were bulky issues of U.S. morning and evening newspapers. We leafed through them. But where was mention of the UN session? It was as if the session was not taking place at all. Whole newspaper pages were filled with items each bearing the invisible label: "Made on Pentagon instructions." Primary emphasis was on reportage and commentaries on the NATO Council session in Washington. The pages contained the names of high-ranking Washington figures with their particular versions of the "Soviet threat."

Even experienced U.S. commentators, who are reluctant to echo this clamorous campaign, were stunned and bewildered. "What is happening?" they asked. "What year is it: 1978 or 1948?"

We visited one of the offices of the U.S. State Department. We chatted with an influential adviser to C. Vance. We asked the same questions. Alas, the answers were evasive and vague, along the lines of: "With time, everything will shape up and return to normal...."

Our faith in the future is not based on good wishes. We are guided by strict, carefully weighted considerations, the main one being the worldwide change in the correlation of political forces in favor of socialism and progress.

Leading representatives of the United States admit that even the most powerful capitalist country is not capable of achieving any decisive military "advantages" for itself. Only one real alternative remains--to maintain strategic equality, or parity. We are not striving for military superiority over the United States, but we will not allow anyone to secure that kind of advantage over us! L.I. Brezhnev has stated this with utmost clarity, and our party's program documents speak of this.

It would be best--for all states and all peoples--if this strategic balance between the socialist and capitalist systems could be preserved at low rather than high levels. This would make it possible to provide the necessary money and resouces for peaceful, civilian needs instead of their being used in the most unproductive and dangerous area of arms.

That is the sense, spirit and significance of the program for ways of ending the arms race, submitted by our country for examination by the UN General Assembly special session. It is the most comprehensive, businesslike and well-thought-out program that has ever been submitted to the United Nations; a program that had a decisive influence on the course of that session.

Albert Einstein said: Disarm or perish! Influential forces and circles in the United States and other NATO countries of course do not want to perish. But they are not on the point of disarming either; meanwhile the choice has been presented by life itself, and it is impossible to avoid making that choice.

WESTERN ALLEGATIONS ON CEMA CALLED 'UNREALISTIC'

DW1811502 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 17 Aug 78 DW

[Mikhail Melkonyan commentary on "The Principles of Equality and Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] One of the problems which the bourgeois press had made so much fuss over regarding the recent Bucharest CEMA meeting is the nature of relations between the socialist states. The New York TIMES, for instance, wrote: Despite seeming agreement in all important issues, CEMA continues (?being confronted with) the old problem of what degree of freedom each CEMA member needs to have for choosing its own development.

Leaving the coat of objectivity aside behind which the statement is hidden, the meaning of the assertions becomes quite clear: There are allegedly profound differences between the CEMA member countries. Of course the author of the New York TIMES article has not given any evidence to support his claims. Nor could he give any, for there is none. Everybody can easily see that by taking a closer look at the practice of cooperation of the socialist states.

Let us first consider the basic documents detailing relations between CEMA members. The statute of this international organization as well as the general plan of the expansion of mutually benefical and highly effective relations between its members for the period until 1990 stipulate aboslutely unequivocally that these relations are implemented according to principles of socialist internationalism. This means respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, and full equality, mutual benefit and mutual friendly help. Moreover, these documents also provide for measures guaranteeing the strict observance of all these principles.

Important in this context is the stipulation that all recommendations and resolutions of CEMA and its bodies can be drawn up and adopted solely with the approval of the countries concerned. That means that no decision concerning any of the member countries can be taken without the clearly voiced consent of that country. It also means that this country has the right to decide whether it wants to participate in any project. Each CEMA member is bound only by those recommendations to which it has agreed. Thus collaboration in CEMA and its bodies by no means violates the country's sovereignty, because only its state organs or other competent bodies can decide what fields this country will cooperate in with its partners in CEMA, which construction projects it will participate in and which areas of production it will cooperate in within the scope of CEMA.

One could say that this is the juridical aspect, and how about reality? There can be but one answer which will be demonstrated by concrete examples: At the time Bulgaria and Hungary founded the two enterprises Agromashina and Intransmash, one of which--Agromashina--subsequently was joined by the Soviet Union, followed by the German Democratic Republic and, much later, Czechoslovakia, the other CEMA members were not interested in the activities of these organizations. The new international economic organization Interatomenergo, on the other hand, was founded by all European member states and Yugoslavia.

Another question that may be raised is about the coordinated plan of multilateral CEMA projects of integration for 1976-1980. Don't all CEMA members have to implement it? The answer is: Participation of each country is obligatory only in those ventures in which it has signed a relevant general agreement. Among the projects of the coordinating plan is the construction of the cellulose plant in Ust Ilimsk, Siberia. Only six countries participate in the implementation of this project. Cuba and Czechoslovakia, having large (?forest reserves), and Mongolia have not signed the agreement which consequently is not binding upon them.

One of the most important characteristics in which CEMA differs from the EEC is that each CEMA country decides on its own fate. Every member is free to make decisions on its economic development and cooperation in accordance with its interests. This has been expressly confirmed once again at the 32nd CEMA meeting in Bucharest. Edward Gierek, PZPR first secretary, said this type of cooperation within the scope of CEMA is typical of the cooperation and goodwill of the partners, based on the principles of mutual benefit. In other words, he said, this cooperation best serves the important prospective requirements of our countries' developments.

This is how relations between CEMA partners are being described by politicans very familiar with the true state of affairs of this organization. Their assessment proves anew that the allegations of bourgeois propaganda are absolutely unrealistic.

NEW UN BODY FORMED TO PROMOTE NON-USE OF FORCE

LD220916Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 22, TASS--A new international body--a special committee for promoting the principle of non-use of force in international relations--has been set up at the U.N. headquarters. It incorporates representatives of 35 states, including the USSR. Under-Secretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs Mikhail Sytenko greeted the committee members on behalf of the U.N. Secretary General.

The special committee, he said, was set up in conformity with the resolution of the 31st session of the U.N. General Assembly, adopted on the initiative of the USSR, on concluding a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations. Considering the opinion of speakers in the debate at the 31st and 32nd sessions, the General Assembly instructed the special committee to examine the proposals, observations and recommendations expressed in this connection by the U.N. member-states.

By giving such wide powers to the new committee, the General Assembly proceeded from the premise that in keeping with the U.N. Charter all states will refrain in international relations from the use of force against territorial integrity and political independence of any state. The start of work of the special committee is a logical follow up to the efforts made by the states with the aim of concluding a treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

Mexican Representative to the United Nations Organisation F. Cancino has been elected chairman of the special committee. Bulgarian Representative D. Kostov, Permanent Representative of Togo A. Kodjovi and Deputy Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations Organisation A. Jakovidis have been elected vice-chairmen.

UN CONFERENCE ON CONTINUITY OF TREATIES ENDS IN VIENNA

Adopts Convention

LD232120Y Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The U.N. conference on legal continuity of states regarding treaties has ended here today. It was attended by representatives of 100 countries and observers from international organizations.

The conference adopted a convention on legal continuity of states regarding international treaties, which is open for signature to all states. It establishes international legal norms to regulate the preservation in force or the termination of international treaties in the case of the formation of new states as a result of decolonization, the unification or division of states.

The leader of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Rybakov described the international convention as a considerable contribution to the progressive development of internationa law.

The principle of relieving young independent states formed in the decolonization process from shackling treaties concluded in their name by the former colonial powers are of historical importance. Including in the document a clause stressing that creating military bases on foreign territories is illegal, is also of important policital and legal significance.

Observing in good faith the commitments stemming from generally accepted principles and norms of international law is a constitutional principle of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the Soviet delegate stressed. It is laid down even in Article 29 of the new Soviet Constitution. Of special importance, he said, are the provisions of the convention asserting the immutability of existing borders. They are a warning to those who are hatching aggressive plans regarding neighbouring territories. A great merit of the Vienna convention is that it is permeated with the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Denounces South Africa

LD231534Y Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 23, TASS--The UN conference on the question of continuity of legal commitments of states as regards treaties, which closed here, adopted a resolution on Namibia. It says that the presence of the South African administration in that countries' territory is unlawful. The South African Republic, says the resolution, must recall its administration from Namibia's territory and put an end to its unlawful occupation. The document reaffirms Namibia's territorial integrity and unity and notes that the town port of Walvis Bay is an inseparable part of Namibia's territory.

IMPERIALIST SUPPORT OF RACISTS HIT AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD232052Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 23, TASS--The World Conference Against Racism and Racist Discrimination, now held in the Geneva Palace of Nations, is approaching the end of the general debate. At the same time, work has started in two committees to prepare the conference's concluding documents: a general political declaration and an action program.

According to many participants in the forum, representatives of some capitalist, first of all NATO countries, are making vigorous attempts in all the working organs of the conference to influence its decisions towards watering down its anti-racist orientation and reducing their effectiveness.

There is a striking contrast between statements by delegates from a number of Western countries at the plenary meetings of the conference and their actions in the working committees, A. Chadzingwa, representing the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, told a TASS correspondent. Whereas from the rostrum they condemn racism and apartheid, during working sessions they strive to impose ambiguous formulations, to drown the essence of the question of fighting racial discrimination, which is the main theme of this conference!

The cause of such policies, he noted, is that the capitalist states are giving financial, economic, military aid to the racialist regimes, are dispatching mercenaries for their protection. Thanks to their complicity these regimes continue to exist. One of the basic tasks of the conference is to expose this shameful complicity and take effective measures to end it. Representatives of the national-liberation movements, of the socialist countries, of African, Asian and Latin-American states insist on this. We are sure, that their joint efforts will help the conference to succeed and to play an import mobilising role in the fight for the complete and final eradication of the remnants of colonialism, racism and racial discrimination.

In the course of the general debate the positions of imperialist countries and their support for racist regimes was sharply condemned in speeches by the delegates of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Having noted the close relations of Zionism with racism, they stressed the need for adopting effective measures to end arms deliveries to Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

DELHI CONFERENCE OF UN ASIAN GROUP MINISTERS ENDS

LD231736Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 23, TASS--The three-day conference of ministers of commerce of the countries-members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ended here today. In the opinion of economic commentators, the conference has made a weighty contribution to the economic cooperation of Asian and Pacific nations.

The conference unanimously approved the report of the commission's secretariat on the development of trade between the countries of the region and drew up recommendations to further deepen economic cooperation among the developing states.

An overwhelming majority of the conference participants went on record for effective measures to liquidate Western trade discrimination against newly-independent developing states.

The success of the conference was largely promoted by the constructive stand of the young developing states and of the socialist nations. The conference gave no support to the stand of the Chinese delegation, which endeavoured to impose on the conference an anti-Soviet discussion of the "super-power hegemony" subject instead of a businesslike discussion of vital problems connected with the region's development.

SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES SOLOMON ISLANDS' UN ENTRANCE

LD171944Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 17, TASS--The U.N. Security Council unanimously approved today a recommendation for the admission of the Solomon Islands, the youngest independent state in the world, to the United Nations.

This decision by the Security Council is a new step toward a complete elimination of the colonial system.

Following endorsement of the Security Council's recommendation by the General Assembly, the Solomon Islands will become the 150th member of the world organisation.

CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON ANTARCTICA HOLDS MEETING

LD231429Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Leonid Pochivalov commentary: "A Zone of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The second consultative conference of representatives of the 13 countries that signed the Antarctic Treaty has taken place in Buenos Aires. They discussed a draft international convention for safeguarding the marine biological resources of the area around the Antarctic.

There is an urgent need to establish the rule of international law in Antarctica; this would guarantee its peaceful and rational exploitation. In the near future this huge zone, with its marine biological resources, could become an important store of food for all mankind. But its reserves must be used wisely and there must be constant concern for their protection and renewal.

Scientists have long since rendered the sixth continent habitable. A number of countries have set up scientific stations on the Antarctic ice cap. As is known, the Soviet Mirnyy station was one of the very first here. Meteorological, astronomical, geophysical and biological research is carried out in Antarctica's expanses. Cooperating successfully, scientists from various countries participate in it. Their good will for mutual understanding will undoubtedly help to truly master the mysteries and riches of Antarctica, which is called the common property of mankind.

The international Antarctic Treaty was concluded 19 years ago. It provides for the use of this region exclusively for peaceful scientific purposes and prohibits territorial claims here through 1990. Contrary to the spirit of the treaty, however, a number of states have already claimed parts of the ice cap as their own sovereign territory. Some people are starting disputes over the use of Antarctica's natural resources. Last year the head of the Chilean junta, Pinochet, made an ostentatious trip to the region of the white continent claimed by his regime.

Instances of this kind put you on your guard. There must be no room for the seeds of discord and animosity on Antarctica's icy crust. It was from just this viewpoint that the Soviet delegation spoke in Buenos Aires: Solutions must be found in the interests of all mankind. The participants in the conference signed a document stating that "the spirit of cooperation with which the whole idea of the Antarctic Treaty is imbued has been strengthened."

May the white continent remain forever peaceful!

SECRETARY BROWN'S NEW ORLEANS SPEECH 'DISPLAYS TOUGHNESS'

LD2316411 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 23, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown addressed the congress of the reactionary "American Legion" organisation in New Orleans with a militaristic speech. Counter to the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides, on which the USSR and the USA got agreement, he demanded not less than an agreement that would ensure military supremacy for the United States. In doing so, Harold Brown added that the United States intends to have the world's strongest navy and strengthen the U.S. contingent in NATO.

While the U.S. President J. Carter repeatedly declared by word of mouth in favour of a reduction of the arms race, his defence secretary said that the United States had outlined a large-scale program for a modernisation of its strategic missile forces. In his words, the fleet of submarines and the bombing aviation are being successfully modernised now through the adoption among arms of the Trident system and cruise missiles. Work is now being started on new and even more sophisticated intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Preparations for MX mobile missile tests is reported to be going on full speed ahead. The Pentagon intends to build for each of such missiles up to 20 silos, although it is known that under the Soviet-U.S. interim agreement the sides committed themselves not to build additional silos.

The construction for each MX missile of up to 20 silos complicates, as is known in competent circles, the system of appropriate control by the national means, as it is impossible to know for sure whether there is one missile or several of them in silos. This, quite naturally, creates additional difficulties at the talks on the limitation of strategic arms. But the same Harold Brown said that arms control is neither the sole nor even the main objective of a SALT agreement, if it does not ensure for the USA certain advantages in the field of arms.

The pronouncement by Harold Brown on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks indicates that the Pentagon is out not to limit, but to build up the arms race, as it is as a matter of fact opposing a relevant agreement with the Soviet Union and intends to give the arms race a greater scale than ever before.

One may ask in this connection what then remains of the good assurances by the White House officials about their striving for "universal security," peace and disarmament?

The fresh display of "toughness" against the Soviet Union, by a representative of the Washington administration again calls in question the sincerity of official statements by the USA on the striving to conclude a new treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons.

CONCEPT OF AGGREGATE FORCES 'CONTRADICTS DETENTE'

LD231317Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[L. Semeyko article: "Forces of 'Aggregate' Aggression"]

[Text] Recent events have been causing legitimate concern among the peace-loving states and entire international public. The imperialist powers are embarking on direct military actions. [paragraph continues]

They have to their credit the military conflict in the Horn of Africa, the acts of armed provocation against Angola, the NATO intervention in Zaire and the Comoro Islands coup carried out by hirelings of the colonialists. As Mozambique President Samora Machel stated recently, Africa has now become the center of imperialist interference aimed at suppressing the people's liberation struggle.

The initiative and leadership for this interference belongs to the United States. It is the United States that heads the forces of imperialism, racism and reaction that want, come what may, to quell the ardor of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa and other parts of the world and not only preserve but consolidate their positions there.

Viewing the changes in the correlation of world forces back at the end of the sixties, the United States became convinced of its inability to act alone as "world gendarme." For this reason, Washington decided to make the maximum use of the military potential, manpower and economic and other resources of its allies and local reactionary regimes to attain its goals.

The most effective way, from the viewpoint of the U.S. ruling circles, to use these forces was reflected in the U.S. military strategy concept of "aggregate (total) forces", proclaimed by former Defense Secretary Laird at the beginning of the seventies. This concept involves the military strategy aspects of the notorious "Nixon Doctrine" and is an important element of the military doctrine of "realistic deterrence." The essence of the concept is the global military-political alliance of the forces of imperialism under Washington's aegis to resist the forces of world socialism and suppress the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. To this end, the forces of NATO and the other imperialist blocs must be used more extensively.

The "aggregate forces" concept, which has also been adopted by the present U.S. administration, is based on the premise that the United States grants its allies nuclear guarantees and the maximum material, technical and other aid and takes the initiative in forming new military-political alliances and reinforcing existing ones and in planning armed interference if "extraordinary circumstances" should emerge anywhere. In turn, the United States' allies and the local reactionary regimes must intensify the buildup of their conventional armed strength and be ready to deliver manpower. According to Washington's calculations, the "American-style" sharing of the burden of military efforts should insure not only the success of military operations but also (and this is perhaps the main point) the United States' attainment of its military-political goals.

How is the concept of "aggregate forces" in the struggle against the national liberation movements being implemented?

It cannot be said that, during the period of its operation, Washington's allies have responded enthusiastically to its appeals. Taking part in dangerous local conflicts for the sake of what are primarily U.S. interests is an unattractive prospect. The keen intraimperialist contradictions and the new conditions connected with the relaxation of international tension are also having an effect.

But the aggressive nature of imperialism remains the same in any situation. NATO's intervention in Zaire's Shaba Province, with the involvement of the so-called "pan-African forces," graphically demonstrated once again that when the selfish interests of the national and transnational monopolies, which dictate their will in the world of capital, are affected, the imperialists unhesitatingly pool their armed forces for immediate collective aggressive actions. This confirms Lenin's conclusion that, for the imperialists, the defense of international capital "is placed above the interests of fatherland, people or what you will..." [paragraph continues]

The intervention in Zaire also again confirmed that in any combination of forces of "aggregate" aggression, Washington retains the leadership.

We thus have obvious evidence of the practical implementation of the U.S. military strategic concept of "aggregate forces." Not the last piece of evidence, we may suppose. Threats are now being heard in the West of a "repetition of Shaba" in Rhodesia, where the indigenous population's national liberation struggle against Smith's racist regime is growing. It is no accident that reports are being disseminated in the NATO countries' press to the effect that this bloc's headquarters and the Pentagon are elaborating a plan for armed intervention in Rhodesia to "save the whites" in the event of the "possible expansion of the conflict."

Washington and NATO are seeking to use the operation in Zaire to consolidate and expand the interventionist experience they have acquired. Following the NATO Council session in Washington at the end of May at which the U.S. ruling circles attempted to subordinate this military bloc to their own global neocolonialist strategy, one more imperialist forum met in Paris. Representatives of the United States and a number of other NATO countries discussed opportunities for expanding this bloc's sphere of operation to Afric by carrying out broader military operations against the African peoples struggling to eliminate the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism. They discussed the formation of permanent interventionist forces to interfere in the affairs of the developing African states and the creation of yet another imperialist military group to include NATO powers and regimes in Africa allied with them.

By creating "aggregate" military might, the United States would like to exchange its present position as an overt "world policeman," for a covert posture. It is no accident that Washington is attempting to create the false impression that U.S. troops are not involved in the intervention in Zaire, since the United States has allegedly "restricted itself" to arms deliveries and to providing "only" military transport aircraft for the interventionist forces. It "merely" put its 82d airborne division on alert.

But this verbal camouflage--the result of the continuing effect of the "Vietnam shock" in the United States--does not mean that Washington is totally abandoning the idea of direct and individual military intervention. The world public is justly alarmed by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's published directive on a 5-year plan for building up the armed forces, which contains an instruction on training a special formation (two infantry divisions and a Marine division backed up by aircraft) for operations in remote parts of the world, the Persian Gulf, for instance. Even people in the United States are asking with alarm: But what about the Washington leadership's assurances that it would never allow "new Vietnams?" A perfectly natural question. As R. Barnett, a U.S. specialist on international problems, stressed: "A repetition of the strategy of the sixties, when we are already almost in the eighties, is a very dangerous game."

Of course, in this same Persian Gulf the Washington politicians and strategists would prefer, as in Africa, to share the burden of military adventure and responsiblity with their NATO allies and the ringleaders of the local reactionary regimes. This is confirmed by the steps the Pentagon is taking to arm Saudi Arabia and by the hostile campaign mounted by the imperialist circles and Saudi Arabia against South Yemen in hopes of producing military escalation. The plot against South Yemen is one link in the chain of imperialist plans to establish dominance over Arab oil resources and oil transportation routes, according to a statement from a number of progressive Arab political parties and organizations published in the Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'AB. [paragraph continues]

Washington, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE notes, "wants to act against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, using the latter's neighbors for this purpose."

Nor is Washington abandoning its intentions to involve its West European NATO allies in the militarist "initiatives" that the Pentagon plans in the Persian Gulf, exploiting these allies' interest in oil supplies. In this case, the special formation mentioned in Brown's directive would be the nucleus for one more variation on the interventionist "aggregate forces"--this time with an even more solid U.S. contribution.

So Washington, in an attempt to find what it regards as more flexible forms of military expansion, is gambling on the use of the coalition-based punitive forces of imperialism allied with the forces of local reaction. Within the framework of the strategic concept of "aggregate forces" the United States is seeking to eliminate, or at least weaken, the centrifugal trends in the imperialist military blocs which, as SEATO's fate demonstrated, are capable of causing their disintegration and to create new blocs, strengthen pro-Western reactionary regimes, reinforce the U.S. military presence in regions far away from the United States, increase the strategic mobility of its strike forces and so forth. In the final analysis, the aim is to further unite the forces of imperialism in the struggle against the world of socialism and, with the aid of "local" operations, to organize and implement a broad offensive against the national liberation movement, restore colonial systems in the young developing countries and split their ranks, force Africans to fight against Africans and Asians against Asians and separate these countries from their natural friends and allies--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The U.S. military strategic concept of "aggregate forces" is by no means a theoretical premise. It is a practical policy aimed at the further implementation of the bloc strategy of imperialism, inspired and coordinated by Washington. This policy fundamentally contradicts the trend toward detente, complicates the international situation still further and fuels tension throughout the world.

NEW U.S. COALITION REPRESENTS 'CONSIDERABLE DANGER'

LD221027Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 17 Aug 78 p 7 LD

[G. Kuznetsov article: "Coalititon for 'Cold War'"]

[Text] The powerful military-industrial complex exerts a decisive influence on all life in the United States, dictating policy to both the legislative and the executive branches of government. The sinister alliance of "brass hats" and arms-manufacturing monopolies operates through figures in Congress and the administration who are committed to it, through its lobby and the bourgeois press and also through dozens of different organizations that actively try to influence the administration and shape public opinion.

The theories of nationalism, anticommunism and militarism, which are intensively propagated and preached by such double-dyed organizations as the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Conservative Union, the John Birch Society, the American Security Council and many others, serve as the ideological basis of this alliance. The Committee on the Present Danger was set up last year on this same platform to oppose detente and promote the arms race. The Coalition for Peace Through Strength was formed on 10 August beneath the threadbare banner of anti-Sovietism. Some 147 members of Congress constitute its backbone. [paragraph continues]

Reporting its creation, the New York TIMES pointed out that it "includes both Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives and the Senate known for their conservative views on military and foreign policy. This group has been joined by several private citizens and organizations also holding conservative views."

Who, then, has joined the coalition, whose very name conveys the icy wind of the cold war? The senators and congressmen chiefly represent districts dominated by arms-manufacturing monopolies, such as Senator Dole of Kansas, Congressman White of Texas and Congressman Crane of Illinois, who has already announced that he will run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980. The military is represented by two former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff--Admiral Moorer and General Lemnitzer (the latter also commanded the NATO allied armed forces)--by Major General Keegan, former chief of Air Force Intelligence, who "found fame" last year with his fabrications about the "military threat" from the USSR, his "colleague" from the Pentagon, former secretaries of the Navy and the Air Force and several college leaders and professors, once again from states dominated by military monopolies. In the words of John Fisher, one of the 18 cochairmen of the coalition, the organization has been set up "to put an end to the trend toward unilateral disarmament(?), which has made the United States inferior militarily to the Soviet Union, and to make the transition to a positive strategy of defending peace through strength." Its seven principles of "national strategy" are a program for building up the arms race, opposing disarmament, stepping up anticommunist hysteria and interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

Thus, one of them--"overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union"--is nothing but a call for an unlimited arms race, which not only cannot result in the strengthening of security and the consolidation of peace but, on the contrary, merely increases the potential danger of war. Military detente presupposes the sides' parity and equal security, and it is this principle that the U.S. extremists wish to undermine. "Rejection of any arms control agreements that could jeopardize the security of the United States or of our allies in any way whatever or that prevents our developing a more reliable defense system" signifies an openly announced intention of torpedoing--if not during the negotiations, then during ratification--the agreements that the sides are now seeking to reach, particularly those relating to the SALT talks, the limitation of all nuclear weapons tests and the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. "Strengthening of the security service and intelligence organs" is an undisguised demand that the administration step up subversive activities against sovereign states. These same aims are also served by the intention to seek the use of "positive nonmilitary means to halt the growth of communism," as well as by "the implementation of a policy of helping our allies and other noncommunist countries protect themselves against the threat of the establishment of communist control from within and from without." If we cast aside the demagogic husk of words, we see a desire to widen the psychological war against the socialist and other progressive states, to shake them from within, to stifle national liberation movements by force and to defend colonialism and racism with gun in hand. In addition, the coalition plans to strive to further increase the influence of the U.S. military on Pentagon appropriations and is launching a crusade inside the United States against politicians who warn against the dangers of the arms race and the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union--in other words, to totally stifle the voice of reason.

Analysis of the aims of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength caused the New York TIMES to correctly label it the "coalition in support of armament." With still greater accuracy, the new group of military-industrial complex lobbyists could be called the "coalition for cold war."

In his book "The Dynamics of Detente--How To End the Arms Race", Arthur Cox, of the Brookings Institution, wrote: "The arms race will end whenever the United States decides to end it." Blaming the U.S. military-industrial complex for its continuation, he stated: "The USSR's readiness to negotiate on arms limitations and reduction ought to be a crucial factor in our defense planning. But it is not. It is not, because the Pentagon, while paying lipservice to arms limitation and parity with the USSR, in fact insists on superiority and on continuing the arms race." This is the reason for the creation of "public" organizations like the new coalition--even when their true aims are camouflaged by talk of defending peace. One cannot help noticing a symbolic coincidence: The formation of the coalition was announced on the eve of the House approval of record military appropriations totaling $119.2 billion. "Although the coalition represents a minority in Congress, its creation reflects growing support for the advocates of high defense spending," the New York TIMES believes.

The atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria is being fueled in Washington has contributed to the birth of another reactionary American organization. This atmosphere is fueled by the Carter administration, which, in defiance of its stated desire for cooperation, is moving increasingly openly toward a cold war policy under pressure from the military-industrial complex. This confirms that the bosses of the military monopolies and the Pentagon are toughening their positions to force the administration to abandon the arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and to torpedo detente. As far as American reaction is concerned, detente was a temporary forced withdrawal, the results of the defeat in Vietnam. Today when the pain and shame of that failure are healing with the effect of time, American imperialism would like to reverse the wheel of history and to push the world back to the abyss of the unrestrained arms race and to a policy of confrontation.

The actions of detente's enemies represent a considerable danger. At the same time it would do the ringleaders of the new coalition no harm to remember the lessons of the past. During his term as U.S. secretary of state, Dulles attempted to pursue a "position-of-strength" policy toward the Soviet Union. As is well-known, it failed ignominiously. The members of the "coalition" will probably be unable to pursue it with greater success.

AMERICA HAS 'NO MORAL, LEGAL RIGHT TO JUDGE OTHERS'

LD2315447 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--Why is the United States, whose leaders declare at all international crossroads their adherence to the cause of 'defending human rights', absent from the conference devoted to the struggle for one of the principle human rights--freedom from discrimination for reasons of race and colour of skin?", it is inquired by the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in connection with the United States' refusal to take part in tne Geneva conference against racialism and racial discrimination. "One cannot help seeing in the refusal to take part in the world forum of fighters against racialism the tendency characteristic of the United States and certain other Western nations in questions of international cooperation in the sphere of human rights. It is a tendency to substitute open and concerted efforts of states to solve (?the) important international problems in conformity with the United Nations Charter for a squabble over secondary matters, which is intended to conceal rather a unseemly state of affairs with human rights in the above-said countries."

"The facts show convincingly that the hullabaloo raised in the West about alleged violations of human rights in the socialist states is actually intended to cover up the refusal to guarantee these rights in their own countries, to cooperate in this sphere on an international scale," the NEW TIMES continues.

"By refusing to take part in international human rights agreements, the United States avoids a public scrutiny of its own national activities in this sphere. What moral and even legal right does the United States then have to judge others? Unwillingness to accede to international agreements, upholding human rights, to ensure these rights in their own countries in practice, not in words, exposes the hypocrisy of the Western leaders, who have used this problem as an instrument for attacking the countries of socialism".

Trains Torturers

LD231338Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23,TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Artemov writes: Judging by the noisy statements of Washington's official spokesmen it may appear that the U.S. has no other concern more important than that of safeguarding human rights in all the other countries of the world, particularly in the socialist states. One may get the impression that this concern relegates to the background all the other problems confronting the United States, including soaring inflation, mass unemployment and...gross violation of the elementary rights of millions of American citizens, particularly representatives of the national minorities.

The world knows, however, in what countries the dictatorial or racialist regimes suppress the human rights with outright ruthlessness, mercilessness and on a broad scale. This is happening, specifically, in Chile, Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Israel, South Korea, Uruguay and Nicaragua. According to the American press reports, the human rights are being suppressed in all these countries by repressive machines, whose leaders had been trained in the United States, by means of technical facilities, manufactured also in the United States of America.

These facilities include special Cessna aircraft tried and tested, on civilians yet, in Vietnam, special "Cadillac gage" armoured cars, grenades with tear and "mace" gas, eavesdropping electronic equipment, noiseless police pistols, etc.

The point in question is not only the delivery to other countries of American means of suppression. In the past five years about 13,000 officers have received training in the United States, including representatives of the Dina secret fascist police of the Chilean junta, the so-called presidential law enforcement forces in South Korea and other similar organs, discharging the role of executioners of their own peoples. The training of these torturers is carried on at a special school in Fort Tulin, Panama Canal Zone.

What is the value of Washington's pronouncements about human rights against the background of all these facts?

Black Caucus Criticism

LD232130Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 23, TASS--The refusal of the U.S. administration to attend the world conference against racism and racial discrimination was firmly condemned by a number of American politicians.

Members of the black group in the U.S. Congress stress in a message to President Carter their serious concern over the government decision not to attend the world conference against racism. They warned the President that failure to attend such a conference would inevitably pose the question of confidence in the American administration.

Commenting on official Washington's refusal to attend the conference, observers point out that the decision is based on the actual encouragement by U.S. authorities of the policy of racial discrimination against national minorities, including blacks, Indians and Americans of Latin American descent.

As is known, the U.S. has not yet ratified, among many other important international documents on human rights, the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECIDES TO SELL MORE GOLD

LD231056Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 23, TASS--The U.S. Department of the Treasury has announced its decision to sell at monthly auctions three million ounces of gold more from the country's gold reserve.

This decision is seen here as one more attempt by the American authorities to stop the disastrous decline of the dollar's rate. Last Friday the Federal Reserve Board raised the bank rate. But this measure had only a short-lived effect, and after a one-day "halt" the dollar's rate in the West European markets fell off again.

ASSASSINATIONS COMMITTEE CONDUCTS TESTS IN DALLAS

LD211330Y Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 21, TASS--Shots again echoed in Dallas. This time, aim was taken not at a human being, but at sand bags: Some 50 city policemen took part in the experiment held on the instructions of the House Select Committee on Assassinations in order to check the version, according to which it was not a single man, who shot at John Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

New proofs of this version, which was tested in Dallas, have been recently obtained by the House Select Committee. During the "crime of the century", negligence of one of the policemen, who forgot to switch off his short wave transmitter, resulted in the shots on the presidential motorcade being automatically tape-recorded at the police administration of the city. On the tape obtained by the committee are recorded four and not three shots, which according to the official Warren Commission were fired by "solo murderer" Oswald. The rifle he had would not permit him to shoot at an interval of less than 2.3 seconds. Time interval between the third and fourth reports on the tape is only 1.4 seconds.

If, in the course of the expert examination which has opened, it is established that the experiment held in Dallas on Sunday confirms the data obtained due to the magnetic tape, this, in the opinion of experts, will be a reliable proof of the fact that at least two people were shooting at the President.

According to public opinion polls, every fifth American is convinced that John Kennedy, and after him Martin Luther King fell victims of a conspiracy.

Larry Flynt, publisher of the American HUSTLER magazine announced that he had proofs of complicity of four persons in the murder of the President. L. Flynt was given their names after he announced a one-million dollar award to anyone who gives information shedding light on the "murder of the century." A story to this effect is to be published in the magazine's next issues.

PRAVDA OBSERVER ASSAILS PEKING'S MILITARIST POLICY

LD232333Y Moscow TASS in English 2328 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--Follows the full text of an article in today's PRAVDA under the headline "Shortsighted and Dangerous Policy," signed by an observer.

The ruling clique of China is stepping up the militarisation of its country, seeking to establish economic, scientific and technical ties abroad for the re-equipment of its army, conducting a propagandist campaign against detente, and calls for the arms race. The country spends 40 percent of the annual state budget for military needs, including more than two billion dollars for developing the nuclear-missile potential.

Both the domestic political guidelines of the present Chinese leaders, and their activities in the international arena boil down, in the long run, to ensuring the implementation of their great-power expansionist plans. Events have vividly shown that these plans remain a serious threat for states neighbouring on China. Suffice it to recall the armed capture by China of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, the continuing occupation of part of Indian territory, actual intervention in Burma, interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam, China's inflammatory role in the Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflict, etc. It is easy to see that the Peking leaders will obtain much greater opportunities for implementing their hegemonistic designs if they succeed in acquiring up-to-date means of warfare. This will constitute an immediate threat first of all to the countries in South and South-East Asia, regarded by Peking as a sphere of Chinese domination.

Only he can fail to see Peking's aggressiveness and threat to peace that emanates from it, who deliberately puts blinkers on his eyes. Nevertheless, there are politicians in a number of countries vested with responsibility, who, unfortunately, are unwilling to notice the growing danger and believe the hypocritical statements of the Peking leaders about their "peaceableness," which they make during diplomatic negotiations.

Seeking at any cost to attain military might, Peking's representatives are looking for modern weaponry literally everywhere.

A month hardly passes without another Chinese emissary appearing in the capital of one or another country, whether belonging to NATO or not. Whatever the post of the Chinese visitors--premier or vice-premier, foreign minister or deputy chief of the general staff--they always have the same purposes: to get acquainted with the country's economy, with specimens of military hardware, to study possibilities for purchasing it, for placing orders with military plants of the country concerned or "third countries."

In Britain, for example, government circles openly advertised for the Chinese emissaries the Harrier jet fighter plane with vertical take-off. One of the aims of a journey to Peking by the chief of staff of Britain's defence Cameron was to agree on the sales China of a large consignment of these aircraft (according to some data--up to 300 units). In addition to the Harrier British war dealers are offering China another commodity--Chieftain tanks.

On April 3 the European Economic Community granted China the status of the most favoured nation. In ordinary circumstances this could have been seen as a quite normal phenomenon, yet one essential detail is striking: At a time when the EEC has imposed strict bans on exports of "strategic materials to communist countries," the agreement with China, according to a Common Market spokesman, stipulates no restrictions on the sales of strategic commodities to it. As a matter of fact, the Peking leaders are counting, by means of such exceptions, to obtain access to placing military orders in West European countries.

The West is trying to justify somehow to public opinion this benevolent attitude on the part of the politicians to the requests of the present Peking leaders. One of the favourite arguments used by Western propaganda media says: China, which is threatened by the Soviet Union, merely seeks to ensure its security with the help of the USA and other Western powers. Those, who would like to justify their positions in this way, deliberately ignore the militarist aspects of Peking's foreign and domestic policy, presenting a distorted picture of it. They do not notice that by acting this way, they are making a political miscalculation fraught with serious consequences, for the national interests of their own countries included.

One cannot but draw attention to the fact that the plans to arm China grossly contradict the efforts by peace-loving states towards deepening detente and ending the arms race, and that their character is hostile to the cause of peace. The realisation of such plans would correspond to the inflammatory machinations of aggressive forces seeking to help build-up the country military potential, [as received] as its leadership is frankly pursuing a course towards exacerbating the international situation, firing up conflicts and wars.

The actions by the Peking clique show that they regard the U.S. and other NATO countries as their tactical allies in the struggle against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, against the world revolutionary and national-liberation movements. It is fitting to recall in this connection Mao Tse-tung's words: "We must conquer the globe. Our target is the entire globe, where we shall create a mighty power." The present Chinese leaders, and this is indicated by everything, want to inherit these guidelines of Mao Tse-tung's.

Peking's policy, directed against international detente, is a potential danger to the cause of peace and may eventually turn into a threat to the security of those countries which at present carry out or intend to carry out arms deliveries to China, and are giving it the technology for military production, are expanding economic and scientific ties in this field in the hope to use this "card" against the Soviet Union.

One can hardly fail to notice that the countries planning to deliver military hardware and technology to China include those whose signatures stands under the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. The unseemly activities of those who practically encourage Peking's aggressive ambitions run counter to the commitments taken by these countries under the final document, namely, to promote by every means found suitable by each of the signatory states an atmosphere of trust and respect among the peoples.

It is logical to ask: How can one reconcile military deliveries to a country which openly proclaims a course towards war, towards resolving international problems by force of arms, with the observance of the Helsinki accords, with the cause of detene?

The Helsinki accords, supplemented and augmented by bilateral and multilateral agreements, treaties of cooperation and friendship, create a reliable material basis for strengthening security in Europe.

However, Peking intends to "participate" in European affairs in its own manner, so to say. Its leaders are trying with particular energy of late to draw new European politicians into the orbit of opposing international detente, to strengthen its ties with revanchists, with all those who stand on positions of anti-Sovietism. Another fact is also noteworthy: By means of all kinds of "Chinese ceremonies" the Peking leaders are vigorously attempting to introduce the treacherous method of a so-called "differentiated approach" to socialist states. The fine thread of this anti-socialist, anti-Soviet policy, as a rule, breaks. However, the Peking leaders with fanatical tenacity seek to squeeze their way to wherever these plans are played-up, hoping to undermine the ideological and political unity of the countries of the socialist community.

An analysis of the Chinese leaders' international policies reveals Peking's true plans--an attempt to knock together an anti-Soviet alliance, to undermine the unity of the socialist states, to torpedo the attained level of European detente based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union shares the concern of peace loving forces, including those in states neighbouring on China, regarding Peking's activities in the sphere of the arms race, its persistent drive to receive armaments from European countries and the readiness of certain quarters in NATO countries to fulfill China's orders for weapons and war technology.

As to the Soviet Union, it will resolutely oppose China's militarist, expansionist course. Repeated statements by the USSR, its practical actions, convincingly testify that our country has time and again proved, and is proving its deep adherence to peace, its sincere interest in living in friendship and goodneighbourhood with all countries, China included. No reasonable person can believe either that the Chinese people wants the Peking leaders to plunge the country into war. Under contemporary conditions war would inflict on China uncountable destruction, calamities and the mass annihilation of people.

All those who help China to arm, are acting contrary to the striving of the peoples towards detente, towards strengthening peace on earth.

Those who today are trying to brandish the marked "Chinese card" are making a serious miscalculation. It is precisely this sort of politicians that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev warned in his speech in Minsk: "A shortsighted and dangerous policy! I am afraid its authors will come to bitterly regret it."

GLEBOV COMMENTS ON PRC STAND AGAINST VIETNAM

OW2400307 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Historical Lessons"]

[Excerpts] The current celebration of the August revolution of 1945 marks 30 years of unprecedented struggle by the Vietnamese people to free themselves from the oppression of colonialism and imperialism. Thousands of Vietnamese people heroically sacrificed their lives in the struggle against French colonialists and in the war against U.S. aggressors.

Now Vietnam is engaged in an extensive undertaking of creative labor in order to repair the war damage, develop the economy and culture, and build a socialist material and technical foundation. The international prestige of Socialist Vietnam is being consolidated with each passing day.

But Vietnam has paid a high price for the chance to carry out its peaceful construction, and, recently, it has encountered a new threat. Vietnam's smooth advance along the socialist road and the increase in its international prestige have not been welcomed by the Chinese leaders.

Even in the early days of the Vietnamese people's stanch resistance against the U.S. armed aggressors, the leader at Chungnanchai attempted to prevent peace-loving forces from uniting in support of the Vietnamese people in their resistance against aggression. Now, under the pretext of safeguarding the interests of Chinese nationals in Vietnam, the Peking leaders have whipped up an anti-Vietnamese movement. This shows that they are enemies of Socialist Vietnam.

The intense pressure Peking is constantly applying to Vietnam clearly shows Peking's ultimate goal--to force Vietnam to abandon its Marxist-Leninist stand in domestic and foreign policies and sacrifice its sovereignty to bring it in line with Peking's great-power chauvinist plan.

Peking is first step was to instigate their intimate puppets to oppose Vietnam. Then they applied direct economic and (?military) pressure to Vietnam. While severing all economic relations with Vietnam, China has also closed down the Vietnamese Consulate General in China and used its agents to organize activities against the socialist transformation taking place in Vietnam. Inspired by the gunboat diplomacy, which Western imperialist countries once carried out against China, the upper ruling clique of Peking is now displaying its military strength over the land, waters and air space of Vietnam.

At present, the Chinese delegation is actually undermining the Hanoi talks, which are aimed at solving the conflicts between the two countries, and which were convened only after a long delay. The Chinese delegation has deliberately and repeatedly put forward demands unacceptable to the Vietnamese side. Meanwhile, the Chinese side has repeatedly violated the Sino-Vietnamese boundary agreement and created turmoil in Hanoi. These current Chinese actions are actually the continuation of an imperialist policy. Their brutal pressure and wanton blackmail only manifest their total neglect of historical lessons. [words indistinct]

During the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Vietnam's liberation struggle, it is very important for us to thoroughly elaborate upon these historical lessons.

PRC'S 'DISINTERESTED LOVE' FOR NONALINEMENT QUESTIONED

LD231504Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--TASS political observer Petr Vladimirov writes:

Hua Kuo-feng is continuing talks and meetings in Yugoslavia. International observers note, in particular, two aspects in connection with the stand taken at the talks by the Chinese representative.

The British newspaper TIMES described the first of them as "Chinese ventures into the Balkans." These ventures boil down to the efforts of the present PRC rulers to meddle in the Balkan affairs. As according to the American TIME magazine, the Maoists believe that they have their "own military strategic interests" in the Balkans. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN describes these "interests" as Peking's striving to "create in the Balkan Peninsula its own springboard," i.e. to try to use some Balkan countries with its hegemonic aims.

The second aspect consists in Peking's attempt to picture Peking as almost the main political centre of the nonaligned countries, or, at any rate, the main advocate and champion of their interests. The demagogic and false nature of Chinese propaganda of this kind becomes particularly clear, considering that it is precisely China, which generously supplied nonaligned Kampuchea with arms, instigating it in every way possible to an attack against another nonaligned country--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

China did not confine itself to it, as a matter of fact, launched a direct aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, by provoking numerous incidents with Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality and repeatedly violating the territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It was no one else but Peking, which openly interfered in the affairs of such a nonaligned country as Angola, by widely supplying the opponents of its legitimate government with arms. It is also known that it is precisely China that has territorial claims on a number of nonaligned countries, on which it borders. The same China is pursuing a campaign of slanders against Cuba, a country, where in keeping with the decision of the Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, the next forum of participants in this movement is scheduled to be held.

NATO Supreme Commander in Europe General Alexander Haig has recently described China as the sixteenth member of the Atlantic alliance. As facts have shown, this claim by General Haig is much closer to the truth than all of Hua Kuo-feng's speculation about his "disinterested love" of the nonalignment cause.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON NATIONAL MINORITIES ISSUE

NC230853 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 23 to 30 July carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1430 GMT on 24 July the radio carries a talk on Uighur literature in China and in the USSR. The commentator says: "During the years of the Uighur People's Republic, the Uighurs were given a chance to revive and further develop their language and literature. They could publish their own newspapers and journals and had their own cinemas and theatres. They also staged their plays in Moscow and elsewhere and were applauded by thousands." However, the sinister cultural revolution destroyed the national literature and culture of seven million Uighurs in East Turkestan.

The commentator then says: "But under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, which does not fail to fulfill the party resolutions, peoples living in the Soviet Union have achieved positive results in the fields of culture, art and literature. They have done this under conditions of socialism which insure this virtue." In our fatherland, all nations belong to one family. The Uighur people in the Soviet Union are free to use their own mother tongue and develop their own literature. Uighur children study under Uighur teachers and Uighur men of letters produce literary and scientific works, while Uighur composers compose important works. The commentator finally says: "However, the Sinkiang Uighurs are totally deprived of such conditions. School children are compelled to study ancient Chinese literature. National activity, national pride and national esteem have been destroyed in the non-Chinese areas. One could sum up the situation in these words: 'the Chinese leaders look at things correctly but handle them wrongly.' The so-called cultural revolution, of which Mao Tse-tung was the chief architect and inspirer, is a good example."

At 1530 GMT on 26 July the radio carries a short talk on the situation in China. The commentator quotes Chinese press reports to the effect that mass meetings are being held in various parts of China "condemning local authorities for the lawlessness prevailing in the country and for eliminating national cadres and torturing defenseless people." The commentator maintains that PEOPLE'S DAILY blames all these bloody events on the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party.

At 1430 GMT on 28 July the radio carries a commentary in which the commentator refers to the arguments of the Chinese propagandists that, under Mao Tse-tung's leadership, the Chinese peoples have attained a new socialist structure and a higher cultural standard.

The commentator says: "The real aim of the Chinese rulers is not to establish socialist institutions which would have the well-being of the people at heart, but to militarize their economic and social life." "Enormous sums are being squandered on military plans. The army has a say in all branches of the country's economy. This runs counter to the interests of the Chinese people." Recent reports from Sinkiang say that "the local people of this autonomous region are compelled to work on the establishment of military installations."

At 1430 GMT on 30 July the radio carries a talk by Berdyyev, candidate member of historical sciences, on the Soviet Communist Party's policy regarding nationalities. Berdyyev is quoted as saying: "The issue of nationalities occupied a prominent place in the program accepted by the Russian democratic workers at their first congress 75 years ago. Lenin had expressed himself strongly in favor of national freedom for the minorities."

Berdyyev then reviews the aid and support extended by the Soviet Union to various nationalities, which enabled them to establish their own socialist republics and to develop their national economy and culture.

Berdyyev is finally quoted as saying: "The chauvinistic policy of the Chinese ruling circles in the national minority regions....blocks the way to economic and cultural progress. This is why China continues to be a backward country."

SOVIETS COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN LIBERATION

Brezhnev, Kosygin Send Telegram

LD221722Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Comrades Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of greetings to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, prime minister of the republic's government. The telegram states:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 34th anniversary of liberation from fascist domination, we send sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet working people, to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the entire fraternal Romanian people.

The crushing of the Nazi group at Iasi-Kishinev by the Soviet Army in August 1944, which deprived the Antonescu regime of military support, and the achievement and conditions of the armed insurrection of the patriotic forces headed by the communists, inaugurated a new era in the life of the Romanian people who embarked on the road of building socialism.

During the years of the people's power, the working people of Romania, led by the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, carried out basic economic and social changes. At present they are successfully building the advanced socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee and Government of the USSR pursue the line of deepening and developing in a many-sided and continuous way the relations of friendship with Romania, both on a bilateral basis according to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and to the joint Soviet-Romanian declaration of 1976, and multilaterally on the basis of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The USSR militates for the cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, of all the progressive and democratic forces, and for the intensification of their efforts toward the continual development of the process of detente, defeating the resistance of the forces of imperialism and reaction, which tend to continue the arms race, aggravate the climate in various parts of the world and oppose a radical improvement in the world political atmosphere.

Greeting the communists and all working people of Romania on this memorable date, we express our firm conviction that Soviet-Romanian friendship will develop and strengthen successfully in the future on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Moscow Meeting Commemorates Period

LD231505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people devoted to the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke was held in Moscow 21 August.

In the Presidium were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; V.I. Konotop, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. Here too was a delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR headed by Stan Soare, Romanian deputy minister of education and instruction and member of the bureau of the Association's General Council.

S.M. Kolomin, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, pointed out in his speech that cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP is a decisive factor in the continuous development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

Then Gheorghe Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, spoke. Thanks to the brilliant victory of the Soviet Union and its army, which bore on its shoulders the brunt of the struggle against fascism during the years of World War II, he said, the Romanian people carried out an armed uprising under the leadership of their Communist Party. This opened a new era in the history of Romania--the era of socialism. The ambassador emphasized that relations between Romania and the Soviet Union are developing successfully, in the spirit of the long-standing traditions of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

GIEREK REPORTS TO PZPR CC ON MEETING WITH BREZNEV

LD231418Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, August 23, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party heard a report by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, on his friendly meeting in the Crimea with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee noted with profound satisfaction that the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek was one of principled importance for further strengthening the ideological unity of the CPSU and the PUWP, and for deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation in all fields. The meeting in the Crimea, the Political Bureau says in its press release, confirmed again a complete identity of views and the will to still closer cooperation between the two parties and states in strengthening the socialist community, in actively pursuing the jointly worked-out policy of relaxation of international tension, overcoming conflicts and developing friendly international cooperation. The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee called attention to the need for combatting anti-socialist tendencies and tendencies against the relaxation of international tension. It reaffirmed full support by People's Poland of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its striving to stand up to great-power, hegemonistic pressure from China, to strengthen its independence and take part in the efforts to build a zone of a lasting peace in South-East Asia. The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee expressed confidence that the Crimean meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek will give a great impetus to the development of Soviet-Polish relations as a whole and to further strengthening of the inviolable friendship between the fraternal peoples.

This meeting also offered fresh convincing proof of the invariable striving of the USSR and Poland for a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITED ON BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV CRIMEA TALKS

ID211510Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 16 August. TASS--RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the BCP Central Committee, stresses in an editorial that the Bulgarian people welcomed with joy and great satisfaction the news of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The meetings and talks between T. Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev have always been very important manifestations of the bright and indestructible friendship between our countries, parties and peoples, the newspaper points out. The Bulgarian people highly assess the enormous personal contribution of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our day, to the consolidation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

The Crimea meetings, the newspaper writes, have always provided a powerful stimulus to the fraternal states' consistent foreign policy activity in the interests of the cause of peace and progress. L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of the fraternal socialist parties and countries have also become established as a means for the in-depth exchange of experience in building socialism and communism. Tremendous attention was paid to these issues at the latest meeting in the Crimea. It was with tremendous satisfaction that the Bulgarian working people welcomed the report that a considerable amount of work had been done in implementing the program for the development of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The adoption of a general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the sectors of material production up to the year 1990 will be an important stage on this path.

The exchange of opinions on current international problems conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding, is giving rise to tremendous international interest. The optimistic assessment which L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov made of the international situation is based on their profound conviction that the rallied forces of peace, democracy and socialism can repulse all attacks by the detente opponents.

At the talks in the Crimea, T. Zhivkov informed L.I. Brezhnev of Bulgaria's desire for the consolidation of peace, neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans. Bulgaria is consistently working to turn the Balkans into a region of neighborliness, mutual understanding and cooperation. Bulgaria's Balkan policy is a peace-loving, principled and constructive policy. L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov pointed to China's hegemonistic course, which is profoundly hostile to the interests of peace and socialism, and confirmed the ardent solidarity of Bulgaria and the USSR with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The indestructible unity of words and actions of the fraternal states rallied around the Soviet Union was graphically expressed in the assessment of the paramount role of the Warsaw Pact in insuring peace and security in Europe and in improving the international climate.

The latest meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov has been a major new contribution to all-round Bulgarian-Soviet rapprochement. The entire world can see that this historic course is subordinated to the supreme noble aims--a general upsurge on the path of building socialism and communism--the newspaper writes in conclusion.

SIBIRTSEV ASSESSES QUADRIPARTITE BERLIN AGREEMENT

DW240840Y Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 23 Aug 78 DW

[Yuriy Sibirtsev commentary]

[Text] No FRG or West Berlin politician who wants to be taken seriously will deny the great significance the quadripartite West Berlin agreement has for the improvement of the international climate in Europe and for the improvement of that city's situation. With the signing of that document the dangerous political emotions connected with West Berlin died down, and there was an end to the open confrontation of many countries in that area. But all clouds did not disappear from the West Berlin skies after the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement. Now and then the clouds get thicker and some conflict or a war in an exchange of notes is unleashed. What are the reasons of that discord?

The reasons can be attributed to the policy of certain circles in West Berlin and the FRG who do not want to accept one of the most important principles of the 4-power agreement. Part II, Paragraph B stipulates that the western sectors of Berlin are not and will not be considered part of the Federal Republic and will not be subjected to its rule.

Bonn's political practice is very rich in examples demonstrating disregard of the quadripartite agreement. Here are a few facts as evidence: This fall a new Bundesrat president will be elected. It was announced that this position will be held in turn by the minister presidents of federal laender and by the governing mayor of West Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe. Is that compatible with the principle of West Berlin not belonging to the FRG and being independent? Certainly not. The Bundesrat president, according to his position in the FRG, is a rather significant person. In the absence of the federal president he even carries out his functions. A rather strange situation that looks completely absurd from the quadripartite agreement's point of view. The West Berlin Senate president can become the head of the West German state.

Bonn sometimes accuses the Soviet Union of interpreting the quadripartite agreement too rigorously. But in this case a violation of the agreement is obvious, even if you interpret it most loosely. We find the same if we take a look at yet another example: Just recently Bundestag President Carstens announced at a news conference in Bonn that well-known West Berlin CDU politician Anrehm will be heading the official delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the conference of the Interparliamentary Union which is scheduled for early September.

Mr Carstens sought to justify this decision by arguing that the appointment of the head of the delegation is the competence of the Federal Republic. Somebody else might not know it but Mr Carstens ought to be aware that the Federal Republic is not entitled to appoint heads of delegations from among those citizens to whom the FRG's power and its parliamentary bodies' control does not extend.

And yet another example: A few days ago the commandants of Berlin's western sectors approved the appointment of three citizens of this city as official representatives in the European Parliament. These three will represent West Berlin in the delegation of the Federal Republic. On the Rhine and Spree rivers they are trying to explain this illegal act with West Berlin's affiliation with the West as such. A strange explanation, for with such declarations any violation of the four-power agreement can then be justified. But such declarations lack binding force under international law and power of conviction.

In reality this involves West Berlin's inclusion in the integration process of the European states. How far this may go is intimated by the plans of providing the European Parliament with international functions in the future. Then West Berlin would be subordinate to the European Parliament and its institutions, which would harm its special status defined by the four-power agreement.

The quadripartite agreement reflects the balance of interests of the four powers, of the two German states, and of West Berlin itself. This is why all its parts are equally important and cannot be separately picked out and treated selectively. The strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement is the only way to insure its normal functioning. The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic are strictly abiding by this. But the other side, too, must respect the agreement.

TASS REPORTS ON TALKS TO FORM ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT

LD231330Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, August 23, TASS--Leader of the People's Union Party L. Josepssen, whom president K. Eldjarn of Iceland asked to form a new cabinet, is continuing talks with the Social-Democratic and Progressive parties.

In the course of the talks, L. Josepssen laid emphasis on the fact that the government, which he will head, will attend in the first place to problems in connection with the country's economic situation and put off for a time the settlement of some foreign policy issues.

Chairman of the Progressive Party O. Johannesson said after the talks that he supports L. Josepssen's nomination for prime minister.

A correspondent of the Danish news agency RITZAUS bureau reports from Reykjavik that the government crisis, which broke out in the country after the Alting (parliamentary) elections on June 25, may be over late this week.

ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN COMMENTS ON SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE

LD240920Y Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--Just as many of my colleagues, I was and remain a convinced supporter of widening all-round contacts with the USSR, Francesco di Marco, the president of the league of Italian Cooperative Societies (Intercoop) told TRUD's correspondent in Rome. His interview was published in today's issue of the newspaper. The Soviet Union, the president said, is a highly developed industrialised country. It can supply to Italy and is already supplying to it not only raw materials we need but also excellent machinery and equipment that was highly assessed in the world market.

In its practice of over many years, the Intercoop got convinced that the Soviet Union is a reliable partner. It observes painstakingly its commitments and justly demands the same from its partners. The League of Italian Cooperative Societies, Francesco do Marco said, concluded a number of mutually advantageous deals with Centrosoyuz. The volume of trade between the League Centrosoyuz 60 percent on 1961. [sentence as received] And this is not the limit. The agreement signed in Moscow in June, 1977, is a good confirmation of the growing Soviet-Italian commercial relations. It already yielded positive results. The volume of trade between the Intercoop and the Centrosoyuz surpassed this year ten million dollars.

Italy and the USSR, the president said, are situated relatively not far away from each other and have a convenient waterway linking them. Thus, there exists objectively favourable prerequisites for the development of commercial relations between our two countries. "As is known, Italy is traditionally one of the Soviet Union's main trading partners among other industrialised Western countries".

"The economic crisis hit many Western countries, Di Marco said. One of the ways of envigorating economy of the West is to widen East-West trade, to remove discriminatory barriers that restrict these contacts and thus deal a considerable damage to many countries, among them Italy that does not have sufficient raw material resources necessary for the development of industrial output.

The United States' striving to keep restrictions on sales of industrial products to the USSR causes profound displeasure of business circles, specifically in the United States. Any restrictions in sphere of commercial and economic relations contradict international law and carry us back to the times of the cold war.

VATICAN OFFICIAL SENDS TELEGRAM OF THANKS TO BREZHNEV

LD231803Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS--Cardinal Jean Villot, the secretary of state of the Vatican, sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev with deep thanks for condolences over the demise of Pope Paul the Sixth.

U.S. COMMANDER, AMBASSADOR 'INTERFERING' IN PORTUGAL

LD231013Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 21 August, TASS--Portugal's democratic forces are resolutely rejecting international imperialism's attempts to interfere openly in the country's internal affairs during the government crisis it is experiencing. As was noted, in particular, in the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee plenum resolution, only the Portuguese people can resolve their internal problems and decide the composition and policy of the government.

The tone for the shameless campaign of interference was set by U.S. General A. Haig, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe. With the forthrightness characteristic of NATO warriors, he stated that "communists must not join the governments of NATO countries."

R. Bloomfield, U.S. ambassador to Portugal, has been very active recently. Having, according to press reports, assumed the role of "intermediary" in the settlement of the crisis, he has already called on Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and M. Soares, general secretary of the Socialist Party.

DETENTE VITAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD2314317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Prof I. Kremer article: "For a Continent of Trust"]

[Text] It has long been customary when discussing the destiny of our continent to recall its tremendous cultural values, the "sacred stones" of Europe and the glorious names of great European thinkers, geniuses of literature and art and discoverers of distant lands. There is every reason for this. Europe is a great center of human civilization, and its contribution to world culture is tremendous. The Acropolis of Athens and the museums of Florence, Moscow's Kremlin and the cathedral at Chartres are dear to every person on earth.

Europe has also given birth to the most impassioned calls for peace. As long ago as the 18th century the great French Enlightenment figure Montesquieu said, through one of the heroes of his "Persian Letters": "I shudder at the thought that some secret will finally be discovered that will make it still easier to annihilate people and exterminate whole nations." Such a "secret" was discovered and tested in August 1945 on the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Another European--Niels Bohr--wrote in the mid-forties, in connection with his work on nuclear weapons: "No temporary advantage, however great, can compare with the constant threat to the security of all mankind."

New "successes" have been achieved in the techniques of extermination since N. Bohr, A. Einstein and other great scientists tried to prevent the use of nuclear weapons against people. Today it may be said with good reason that if things reach the point of a big conflict, the casualties in densely populated Europe will be innumerable.

To prevent such a development of events and protect not only the fine monuments of past ages but, above all, living people, the creators of everything that already exists and that is still to be created on our continent--this is the great and noble task for governments and peoples. It is not just Europeans that show profound interest in maintaining and strengthening peace in this part of the world. Peace on our continent still does not insure peace in all regions of the earth, but a serious conflict in Europe--and this has already happened repeatedly in history--leads, as a rule, to the involvement of other continents. Therefore, it is particularly important that a model of relations of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems has been created right here, in Europe--the Final Act signed by the leaders of 35 countries.

Today it is possible to assert with good reason that the 3 years since Helsinki have not been fruitless. The 10 principles proclaimed in the Final Act are becoming a true code for international relations in Europe. The Belgrade meeting, despite all the differences in the approach of individual participants to a number of problems, was concluded positively with the adoption of a final document. Both the Belgrade meeting and the new meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980 are important stages on the path toward realizing the Final Act.

The summit talks between the Soviet Union and France and between the Soviet Union and the FRG and other meetings and contacts in the past 3 years have given a fresh boost to detente. An example of this is the joint declaration signed during the visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG last May, which confirmed the will of the leaders of the two states "to broaden and deepen the detente process and impart a progressive and stable nature to it."

Even those "professional pessimists" who forecast defeat and failure for almost every one of these steps cannot fail to acknowledge their positive influence on the entire situation in Europe.

This writer has had repeated opportunities to talk with Western politicians and scientists on problems of international development. Many of my interlocutors have devoted their time and energy to strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. But there have also been those who are convinced that the USSR's aim "was and still is to seize West Europe."

Unfortunately, such views, despite all the positive changes of recent years, have still not been eradicated. The members of the distinctive "international of drummers" of the nonexistent, fabricated "danger from the East", bear a grave responsibility. As the West German newspaper DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT has written, in the West "It has become customary to look with alarm on military building in the East and with satisfaction on the development of our own new systems-cruise missiles and neutron bombs, for example." Such "double-entry bookkeeping" results in mass deception, misleading of the public and the fueling of hostility and of an atmosphere of suspicion.

The watchword "the Russians are coming!" Is a truly inexhaustible "gold mine" for Western politicians who want to interrupt the detente process and poison the political atmosphere. But where are they going, these "terrible" Russians? According to Belgian General Close and other NATO "specialists," the "Reds" have already burst through to the Rhine. Now, to judge from statements by U.S. leaders, they can already be found in Africa. But in fact, the foreign soldiers one observed in that region were wearing the uniforms of the French, Belgian and also U.S. armies. However, this fact does not embarrass the West's reactionary politicians and ideologues.

Many publicists in the West believe that the "flexing of muscles" displayed by the leaders of the U.S. administration during the NATO Council session in Washington and in J. Carter's Annapolis speech is linked with the intention of proving the competence and determination of the U.S. administration and influencing voters during the November congressional elections. At the same time one also notes the desire of U.S. politicans to have company in this bellicose position by prompting their European allies to take the same dangerous path leading to increased confrontation. But must Europeans make fundamental issues of their life, their future and their children's future dependent on the results of election campaigns in the United States?

Perhaps the White House orators have been inspired by the talks held in Peking by responsible U.S. figures? "The Chinese are with us!" and "the Chinese in NATO!" are the new slogans of the North Atlantic strategists. Do not be mistaken, gentlemen, Peking has its own calculations, and you have to be consciously blind not to see that.

The Soviet Union believes that the strengthening of mutual trust among states and peoples is a very important part of the difficult work to deepen and develop detente. Measures to strengthen trust were specifically discussed at the all-European conference. In particular, an important understanding such as mutual notification of military exercises, was formulated and enshrined in the Final Act.

At the same time, it is now possible to further strengthen trust among states and deepen military detente in Europe. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals, called an action platform for consolidating military detente in Europe, were directed precisely toward this goal. Sufficient time has elapsed since these proposals were advanced for the Western side to have studied them and formulated its attitude toward them.

It is universally recognized that one of the chief reasons for the preservation of mutual mistrust and apprehension lies in the continuation of the arms race. Of course, people cannot feel at ease when more and more monstrous new weapons of destruction and annihilation are being created.

Therefore, the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament are a contribution not only to the consolidation of peace and detente, but also to the cause of strengthening trust among peoples.

Of special significance for the European Continent are the recent joint proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the talks in Vienna--an identical "ceiling," identical troop strengths for the two military-political alliances in central Europe. The Soviet side has thereby taken a decisive step toward meeting the wishes of the Western side. It is now up to the West.

The aim of all these proposals is the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding in international relations. However, trust among states depends not only on discussing and adopting particular decisions but, above all, on implementing them.

The fact that the leaders of the present U.S. administration treat their promises and commitments very lightly is causing valid alarm. Their campaign statements are still fresh in our minds. What a lot they said! There was the promise to "cut present military spending by approximately $5-7 billion" a year, and the intention to conclude "as soon as possible" an agreement with the Soviet Union to "freeze" work on further weapon improvements and other important plans and promises. But looking at the further course of events brings to mind Napoleon's words about the politicians of his times, whom he called "dealers in hopes."

Arms appropriations in the United States have not decreased but increased by approximately $10 billion over the past year. The "freezing" of work on new extermination techniques has resulted in plans for the production of neutron weapons.

The U.S. administration, which proclaimed its desire for a "radical arms reduction" more than a year ago, is actually maneuvering under various pretexts to delay a final agreement on the remaining issues at the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

...For several years now the inhabitants of Western states have been assured that detente is a "one-way street." This implies that all the benefits from the strengthening of peace go to one side--the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Such an approach can only amaze any unprejudiced person. For it is perfectly obvious--and facts confirm this every day--that detente is in the interests of all peoples and that mutually advantageous cooperation and businesslike partnership among states with different social systems help to consolidate peace and to strengthen trust on the European Continent, just as, incidentally, on any other continent. A boost must be given to the further development of detente by all interested sides.

ARUTYUNOV COMMENTS ON PLO COUNCIL MEETING IN DAMASCUS

LD240848Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Commenting on the meeting in Damascus of the Central Council of the PLO, Rafael Arutyunov writes:

Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, has said that this meeting will be held under the slogan of unifying the efforts of the Palestinian people in their struggle for their legitimate rights. The Central Council of the PLO will also debate the attitude Palestinians should take toward recent events in the Middle East and the role of the organization as dictated by these events.

It is worth noting that the current meeting of the Central Council of the PLO is taking place in circumstances characterized by the utmost complexity--circumstances created by the simultaneous intensification of anti-Palestinian plots on several fronts. The greatest disquiet felt by the Palestinians and their loyal friends is due to the new round of negotiations being prepared at Camp David. It is not only that Tel Aviv clings to its old attitudes; for this is clear from recent statements by Israeli leaders who refuse to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians. It is not only that a hostile attitude toward the Palestinians still characterizes the attitude of Washington. Cairo's official attitude also tends in that direction. Cairo has been declaring its readiness to make more concessions to the aggressors and their protectors overseas in order to salvage President as-Sadat's notorious peace initiative.

It is common knowledge that what is described as full U.S. participation in the separatist Egyptian-Israeli talks has also become a new element in Cairo's attitude. What does this attitude conceal from the Palestinians? Here is what the Washington POST says about the aims of the United States: The basis of Carter's plan, conceived behind the scenes in Washington, the paper admits, is the same as that proposed by Begin--to grant a distorted self-rule to the Palestinians--with one difference: that any possible settlement be guaranteed by the United States. Since these guarantees would mean sending U.S. forces to the West Bank, it follows that the Israeli occupation will be supplemented by a U.S. occupation. This is precisely how the PLO interprets the so-called U.S. guarantees.

The Washington POST says that President as-Sadat has already declared his acceptance of such U.S. guarantees. Thus those taking part in the Camp David talks intend to ignore the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to have an independent state of their own. Can that be anything but a conspiracy against the just cause of the Palestinians?

In addition to the conspiracy being prepared at Camp David, there are conspiracies against the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon, where the Lebanese separatists cooperate with Tel Aviv. In Lebanon, where a number of Palestinian organizations have their headquarters, there has recently been an increase in the number and kind of provocations, whose purpose is to strike at the unity of the resistance and to cause divisions in its ranks. All this lends greater importance to the current meeting of the Central Council of the PLO and confirms the intention of its members to take effective measures to unify efforts to defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

TASS COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S STAND AT CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD231632Y Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

["Course of Promises and Failures"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, August 23, TASS--Addressing a meeting in the province of Minufiya, President as-Sadat dwelt on the Egyptian-Israeli relations in the light of the forthcoming negotiations in Camp David with President J. Carter and Prime Minister Begin. As-Sadat claimed, as he did frequently in the past, that at these negotiations "there will be no place for a partial settlement and separate deals with Israel." As-Sadat also stated that peace could not be achieved in the Middle East without solving the Palestinian problem.

As noted in Arab political circles, the Egyptian president makes such assurances almost always on the eve of his meetings with Israeli leaders, endeavouring, thereby, to justify the best he can his capitulatory policy.

As to the Israeli premier, who enjoys unlimited support of the United States and influential pro-Israeli lobbyists in Washington, he is now constantly demonstrating his "tough course" vis-a-vis Egypt. Speaking the other day at a press conference in Jerusalem, Begin again stressed that Israel still refuses to withdraw its troops from the occupied territories and comes out against the formation of an independent Arab Palestinian state.

Commenting in this connection on the forthcoming tripartite negotiations at Camp David, the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH says that this meeting would not take the policy of the present Egyptian leadership out of the impasse. On the contrary, it will encourage the Israeli ruling circles to take steps towards a further aggravation of the political situation in the Middle East. It is not As-Sadat, but Begin who stands to gain from these negotiations, the newspaper points out.

TASS: EGYPT SUFFERS FROM TRADE DEFECIT, FOREIGN DEBT

LD231312Y Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 23, TASS--Egypt's financial position is steadily aggravating. During the first six months of this year, Egypt's adverse balance of trade showed a sharp growth. According to the Arabic language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT issued in London, British imports over that period were almost 800 million pound sterling up on its exports compared with the same period last year. Trade deficit grew 72 percent. The main cause of this phenomenon is uncontrolled import of consumer goods, in the first place of articles of luxury, which only a handful of rich people can afford in Egypt.

In its attempt to make up for the country's huge balance of payments deficit, the Egyptian leadership is forced to turn to foreign creditors ever more often. This year, for example, Egypt hopes to get from them more than 3,000 million dollars. A considerable part of this sum will be spent to repay the loans granted earlier and the interest rate on them. As a result of dependence on foreign finance sources, the foreign debt of the Arab Republic of Egypt has reached the huge sum of 12,000 million dollars.

CAIRO AUTHORITIES SEIZE ANOTHER ISSUE OF AL-AHALI

LD231900Y Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 23, TASS--In their persecution of progressive forces in Egypt, the judiciary of Cairo again confiscated an issue of the paper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National-Progressive (left) Party.

This daily, despite its small circulation, has won popularity among Egyptian working people by its truthful accounts of the country's economic difficulties and foreign policy failures of the Egyptian leadership. The criticism contained in AL-AHALI brought upon the paper the wrath of the authorities, which for a month now prevent its publication.

LEBANESE 'RIGHTISTS,' ISRAEL CONTINUE PROVOCATIONS

LD231546Y Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 23, TASS--The right-wing Christian armed formations, backed as they are by the Israeli brass, do not cease their provocative sorties in southern Lebanon.

After an abortive attempt to capture the south Lebanese populated locality of Hasbayah, the conservative detachments are shelling it for several past days. Artillery fire has also been opened at the nearby villages of Mimis, Sala'ah and 'Ayn (Diiba). The artillery assaults have caused fires in the villages and casualties among the civilian population.

According to eye-witnesses, Israeli warplanes are constantly making reconnaissance overflights of south Lebanese territory, directing the fire of conservative artillery.

Local commentators note that Israel recently stepped up its activities in an attempt to prevent the normalisation of the situation in the Lebanon. This is borne out by the growing frequency of Israeli provocations against this sovereign Arab state, increased deliveries of Tel Aviv arms to the Israeli puppets from among the Lebanese rightists.

As seen from a statement by Brian Urquhart, assistant under general of the United Nations for special political affairs, who had meetings here with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, and prior to the negotiations with the Israeli leadership, Tel Aviv has not changed its stand on the question of preserving a so-called "security belt" in southern Lebanon and is even prepared to launch a new intervention if it finds that a threat to Israel arises there.

BEIRUT PAPER REVIEWS ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS, 'PEACE' TALK

LD241104Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 24, TASS--Despite protests of the world public and decisions of international organizations, Israel continues the policy of creating militarized settlements in occupied Arab lands. The Lebanese newspaper AL-BAYRAQ writes that the reactionary Zionist organization Gush Emunim intends to build in the occupied lands 12 new settlements in addition to the existing ones. The Israeli authorities plan to settle 40 Israeli families in the Kfar Kaddoum settlement that was created recently. Housing has already been prepared for them.

In view of this, what is the real value of hypocritical pronouncements of the Israeli leaders about their striving for "peace" in the Middle East? the newspaper asks.

U.S. 'AIDING, ABETTING' TEL AVIV-PRETORIA 'COLLUSION'

LD2311144Y Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 23, TASS--The strengthening contacts between the Pretoria racialists and the Tel Aviv Zionists are hypocritically described by some Western press media as a "strange alliance". But there is nothing strange to it. The two reactionary regimes, that are vehicles of imperialist policies in Africa, have long been close, their closeness being based on common economic, political and military interests.

The economic and technical cooperation between the South African Republic and Israel, which began developing immediately after the founding of Israel in 1948 has been considerably envigorated and broadened recently. At present, direct capital investments alone of the South African Republic in Israel's economy have reached according to the MAYIBUYE JOURNAL more than 20 million rands. For many years now, Israel has been assisting the South African Republic in the effort to perfect its militaristic machinery, while the Vorster regime has been contributing to the strengthening of Israel's economic and military potential. In exchange for enriched uranium and other strategic raw material, the Zionists are supplying the racialists with firearms, fighter-bombers, naval ships, radar, and are sending there instructors sharing their "knowhow" with the racialists in suppressing the liberation movements.

Pretoria and Tel Aviv have signed a number of agreements on cooperation in the military field. No few Israeli mercenaries are serving in the army of the South African Republic. The two sides have recently started joint production of military equipment.

The sinister alliance of the reactionary regimes in the manufacture of nuclear weapons is a source of special concern for world public. According to statements by Western experts, Israel already has technology for its production, while the South African Republic is carrying out preparations for its tests. This field of cooperation is the more dangerous that neither Pretoria nor Tel Aviv signed the Treaty of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Western powers, above all the USA, far from condemning, are on the contrary aiding and abetting the South African Republic and Israel in strengthening and broadening their cooperation. It is through the agency of Tel Aviv, the MAYIBUYE JOURNAL notes, that the U.S. imperialists are giving aid to the Vorster regime. The encouragement of the criminal alliance of racialists and Zionists, the JOURNAL stresses, is part of the "new" American strategy in Africa. The creation of the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis is directed at protecting the interests of imperialists in the continent and undermining the national liberation struggle of African peoples.

WESTERN MONOPOLIES EXPLOIT NAMIBIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

LD2315?2Y Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 23, TASS--The Western monopolies are continuing their ruthless exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia. Their actions in this territory, unlawfully occupied by the racialist Republic of South Africa, are an outright pillage.

The Western industrialists and financial tycoons are most active in the mining industry, particularly in the uranium and diamond bearing areas. In 1977 alone, according to the South African newspaper STAR, over 2,700 tons of uranium oxide were obtained from the Rossing deposit by the international cartel, headed by the British Rio Tinto Zino.

According to preliminary estimates of economists, this year's extraction will increase by 32 percent. Millions of dollars of net profit, obtained from the sale of the extracted uranium, will land in the safes of foreign companies. The diamond mining industry is dominated by the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, a branch company of the De Beers Consolidated Mines monopoly, controlled by South African capital. The monopoly gets 100 million dollars of net profit from the annual sales of over 1.5 million carats of Namibian diamonds.

Taking part in the pillage of Namibia's natural resources are the American Tsumeb Corporation, Getty Oil, Union Carbide Corporation, the French Companie Francaise de Petrol and others. Copper, lead, tin, zinc, and cadmium are being extracted and shipped out of the country in large quantities.

LAWYERS REPORT ON RACIST CRIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD231052Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 23, TASS--Correspondent Brian Bunting reports:

Evidence that Smith's security forces, posing as freedom fighters, had taken part in the massacre of missionaries in Rhodesia and civilian refugees in neighbouring countries was presented to a press conference in London by four members of a commission of inquiry which has just returned from Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

The mission was organised by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to inquire into the crimes committed by racist and apartheid regimes in southern Africa against the people who are struggling for their liberation and against the frontline states who are supporting the liberation movement.

In Mozambique the mission was introduced to a young African called Flint who only three weeks before had been serving as a constable in the Rhodesian security forces which he had joined in 1972. Flint said he had finally fled from the ranks of the Smith security forces because he could no longer stomach the atrocities he was ordered to perpetrate.

Flint described a raid on a Zimbabwean refugee camp in the Tete Province of Mozambique about 80 kilometres from the Rhodesian border which took place in August 1976. After the raiding party had gunned down the inhabitants of the camp, he personally had been ordered to drive his Landrover over the bodies of the dead and dying men, women and children lying on the ground.

Flint said he had also taken part in the massacre of missionaries which had taken place at Elim missionary station in Zimbabwe on June 23. The Smith security forces were blaming this massacre on the so-called "terrorists", but Flint gave details of the operation which satisfied the mission that he was telling the truth.

He personally had taken part in the shooting of seven missionaries after they had been beaten and tortured for two hours. On departing from the scene the Rhodesian forces had drawn anti-Smith slogans on the walls of the mission to create the impression that the crime had been perpetrated by the freedom fighters.

The missionaries had been slaughtered by the Smith forces, said Flint, because they were known as sympathisers of the freedom fighters whom they had often fed and helped when they were on the run.

Flint was able to give the names of the officers who were serving in the Rhodesian security unit, including those who had given the specific order to shoot the missionaries. Among them were a number of foreign mercenaries including French and British and members of the South African Special Branch. They were armed with weapons and equipment supplied by Western countries.

During their visit to Angola, the mission interviewed survivors of the massacre at Kassinga where South African paratroops attacked a refugee camp, killing over 600 and kidnapping 2,200 in a bid to scuttle the Namibia settlement talks.

The racist aggression against Mozambique and Angola was an everyday occurrence, said the mission members. Its purpose was not military but directed against civilians, whose homes and sources of food and water were destroyed. But despite all their hardship and suffering, the freedom fighters were determined to carry on the struggle. Each new atrocity only strengthened their spirit, they told the mission members.

The members of the mission were Paulette Pierson-Mathy, of Brussels University; Lauren Anderson, a U.S. attorney and UN delegate of the National Conference of Black Lawyers; Rudy Schware, a U.S. attorney who serves on the South African committee of the National Lawyers' Guild; and Richard Harvey, a British barrister who is an Executive Committee member of the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers.

MENGISTU: ETHIOPIA DETERMINED TO PROTECT GAINS

LD231320Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 23, TASS--Together with all the progressive forces of the world Ethiopia resolutely comes out for the complete liquidation of racialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism on the African Continent. It is precisely because of this firm anti-imperialist stand that the international reaction is going out of its way to smother the Ethiopian revolution, it was stated here by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. He stressed that the working people of Ethiopia, who scored a victory over the enemies of the revolution in fierce struggle, were fully resolved to stand guard firmly over the revolutionary achievements, to uphold the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

INDOCHINA

MOSCOW DECRIES PRC ATTITUDE ON ISSUE OF HOA PEOPLE

China on 'Hegemonist Path'

OW232059Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is generally believed that diplomats deserve to be awarded prizes for their courtesy and politeness. However, we cannot believe a prize will be awarded to Chung Hsi-tung, head of the Chinese Government delegation to the China-Vietnam negotiations, after reading a text of the Chinese diplomat's statement at the second session of the negotiations. The text was recently transmitted by NCNA.

Rudeness is not reasonable. The Chinese side's rudeness reveals that [words indistinct]. We can clearly see this rudeness demonstrated by Peking's escalation of its anti-Vietnam moves. For instance, Peking has fabricated stories about the Hoa people in Vietnam who, in reality, are not discriminated against by the Vietnamese Government. They enjoy all the rights and benefits of Vietnamese citizens. This is affirmed by any foreigner working in Vietnam or by any visitor to this country.

It should be recalled that Peking long ago began its anti-Vietnam scheme. First it sends henchemen to sow confusion and to threaten or incite Hoa people into promptly leaving Vietnam. Then it loudly clamors that these people have been "persecuted" and "expelled" from Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Government has not prevented Hoa people from leaving Vietnam. However, they cannot enter China because Peking has ordered all border crossings closed. Thousands of Hoa people have been stranded near the border and at the Hanoi railroad station. While the Vietnamese administration advises them to return to their former homes to earn a living and lead a normal life, the Chinese side commits acts of violence right on Vietnamese territory. The first of such acts occurred shortly before negotiations opened in Hanoi. Vietnam was the first to propose the talks. The Chinese side finally agreed to negotiate but the Peking leaders show no concern for the Hoa People in Vietnam.

Subsequent facts have proven that the issue of the Hoa people is only a reptext for Peking to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs and exert economic and military pressure on Vietnam. In fact, Peking has a hand in Kampuchea's armed provocations against Vietnam and has even made a show of force along the China-Vietnam border.

Peking likes to speak of the struggle against hegemony, but in reality, China is following the hegemonist path.

PRC Continues Pressure

LD221915Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese-Chinese talks on the issue of the Hoa people in Vietnam are continuing in Hanoi. Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from the capital of the SRV:

The longer the bilateral talks continue in Hanoi, the clearer becomes the position of the Chinese delegation that arrived in the SRV capital with instructions not to solve the problem, but to prevent a solution in every possible way. The so-called proposals put forward by the Chinese side have introduced nothing new into its position. Typical of these proposals, first and foremost, is the complete absence of any kind of tangible measures aimed at solving the issue as a whole, or at speedily eliminating the difficult position of several thousand Hoa people who, because the Chinese authorities unilaterally closed the border, have now been at check points of the Vietnam-China border for over 1 month.

At the second session the Chinese representative claimed that the Chinese side did not oppose the return of people to their homes in Vietnam. Then at the third session, which took place on 12 August, the Vietnamese representative came out with a tangible initiative, proposing that on that day both sides should appeal at 1800 to the Hoa people who were at the check points to return to their homes in Vietnam. But the Chinese representative (?rejected this) and to this moment the Chinese side has not agreed to the relevant [word indistinct] step. In addition, that very day, 12 August, as one the previous days, at the obvious instigation of the Chinese border security forces, more serious incidents were provoked at the Vietnamese check point. As a result, Vietnamese border officials were injured.

As can be seen from the speeches of the head of the Chinese delegation to the talks, the Chinese authorities intend at the same time to return a significant number of Hoa people to Vietnam under various pretexts. Groups of Hoa people are already arriving and are accumulating on the other side of the Vietnam-China border. These actions only (?worsen) the situation. If this goes on, they will become the source of more, and even more dangerous, incidents that could easily grow into armed conflicts.

The policy of the Peking leaders is fraught with serious complications. As it was earlier, before the talks, so it is now: It is quite obvious that it is not the fate of the Hoa persons that concerns them. Under the cover of talks the Peking authorities are continuing their political line with the aim of putting yet more pressure on Vietnam.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN CONFERS WITH SRV TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD231405Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Meeting"]

[Text] On 21 August in the Palace of Labor a meeting was held between AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev and a trade union delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], headed by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU].

During their conversation the sides exchanged information about the main directions of their countries' trade unions' activity at the contemporary stage. AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev told of Soviet trade unions' work to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and also the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress.

Nguyen Van Linh provided information about the course of the implementation of the Fourth CPV Congress decisions by the SRV's working people and trade unions. He discussed the achievements in socialist building in Vietnam and in fulfilling the tasks of the Second 5-Year Plan.

On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and employees, the AUCCTU reaffirmed its total support of Vietnamese working people who are carrying out peaceful socialist building and are defending their homeland's independence and sovereignty in the struggle against the blatant blackmail and provocative adventures of the Chinese leaders and the Cambodian authorities who are incited by them. Profound satisfaction was expressed with the achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the CPV and in single formation with the working people of the socialist community countries, are strengthening the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--the firm outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia--in every possible way.

The SRV trade union delegation stressed that the multifaceted assistance of the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is an important contribution to the Vietnamese people's victory in the struggle for freedom and independence; to their successes in overcoming the consequences of many years of imperialist aggression; and to the cause of economic and cultural building in Vietnam at the modern stage.

The AUCCTU and the VCTU reaffirmed the importance of further developing comprehensive cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the SRV in the name of the vital interests of their countries' peoples and strengthening the might of the socialist community. In accordance with the Ninth World Trade Union Congress decisions, the AUCCTU and the VCTU will continue to work actively to further strengthen the unity of action by the international trade union movement to insure lasting peace and the deepening of the detente in Asia and throughout the world.

The following participated in the conversation, which was held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere: V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of AUCCTU; AUCCTU secretaries K.Yu. Matskayvichyus and P.T. Pimenov; V. Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Section for Relations With Socialist Trade Unions; Nguyen Thuyet, secretary of the VCTU; the other members of the Vietnamese delegation; and also Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

LPDR NOTE TO FRANCE'S EMBASSY IN VIENTIANE REPORTED

LD2319201 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vientiane, August 23, TASS--Lao official agency KHAOSAN PATET LAO has issued the text of the note which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Lao People's Democratic Republic has forwarded to France's Embassy in Vientiane. The note, among others [as received], says that from the very creation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic France has constantly pursued a policy of encouraging the calumnious propaganda against the new Laos and quite recently gave moral and material support to the Lao traitors for their subversive activity conducted both from France and inside the Lao Republic.

After the unavailing attempts to reach understanding with the French Government, the note says further, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was forced to take measures to defend its legitimate national interests. That is why it decided to recall all the Lao diplomats from Paris and to ask the French side to do the same. [as received]

BREZHNEV, TSEDENBAL EXCHANGE VIEWS AT CRIMEAN MEETING

LD231719Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--In the Crimea today General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met with the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal, who arrived for a rest in the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal exchanged views on the basic directions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. They found that interaction by the two countries continues to deepen in every field. It was noted, in particular, that the Soviet Union and the MPR jointly carry out a number of important projects which create prerequisites for the confident growth of the Mongolian national economy. Examples of this are the construction of the ore-dressing combine at Erdenet, preparations for developing the Baganur coal field and work on other projects, both in town and countryside.

Participants in the talks gave special attention to raising the effectiveness of economic ties, stressing the great importance of elaborating a general scheme for developing and deploying the productive forces of the Mongolian People's Republic for the period up to 1990 and coordinating the national economic plans of the two countries for the next five-year period.

The leaders of the two fratenal parties and states discussed topical international problems. They noted with concern the appearance of late of new negative elements in the development of the situation in the Far East and in South-East Asia. This is caused first by all, by the line pursued by the PRC leadership obsessed by its striving for hegemony. In this, just as in other parts of the world, it is staking on building up international tension, at exacerbating relations between different states. This requires vigilance in regard to Peking's actions in the international arena and those by forces which in one way or another facilitate the implementation of its adventurist policy.

China's gross pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, its active inciting role in Kampuchea's military provocations against Vietnam, are aimed at preventing the peoples of that region from conducting an independent policy. The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal stressed, resolutely support the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They stood, stand and will go on standing in solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal noted that in the present ever more complicated conditions of confrontation of the two social systems, the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the working-class and communist movements, of all the anti-imperialist forces in the international arena acquires special importance for purposes of further strengthening peace and attaining social progress. They expressed certainty that the forces of imperialism, great-power chauvinism and reaction will fail to impose their line on the peoples: These forces are unable to topple detente, which has grown deep roots in international life.

The talks passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and was [as received] characterised by complete unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT adds: "Taking part in the talks were: Chernenko, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."]

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION VISITS YAROSLAVL

SK240110Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK

[Text] A KWP delegation led by Comrade Choe Chin-song, member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy director of the (?fiscal planning) department of the KWP Central Committee, visited Yaroslavl, a Soviet city in the northern part of European Russia. Members of the delegation analyzed the Yaroslavl party organization's experiences in developing the machine manufacturing industry.

Secretary of the Yaroslavl Gorkom Comrade (Popols) met the Korean guests and told them about the Yaroslavl workers' struggle for economic and cultural development and for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks.

The Korean comrades visited Europe's largest plant that manufactures diesel engines for automobiles and tractors and appreciated the plant party members' experiences in socialist competition aimed at improving the quality and durability of manufactured goods. They toured the plant and talked with workers.

While touring the city, the delegation visited the plant's culture hall and gymnasium and saw the city's architectural relics.

FURTHER REPORT ON FSLN'S 'DARING OPERATION' IN NICARAGUA

LD231732Y Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, August 23, TASS--A detachment of guerrillas from the Sandino Front of National Liberation [PSLN] has carried out a daring operation to draw the attention of world public opinion to the crimes perpetrated by the bloody regime of dictator Somoza. About twenty guerrillas disarmed this Tuesday the guards of the national palace in the centre of the Nicaraguan capital, housing the Congress and also several ministries. The guerrillas occupied the building. They captured a big group of deputies, including the leader of the parliamentary ruling Liberal Nationalist Party [who is also] the dictator's cousin, Louis Pallais Debayle, many high-placed government officials.

The patriots demand the release of all the prisoners of the sanguinary regime.

Large army units have been moved to the national palace. Soldiers have cordoned off the neighbouring streets, stopped traffic in the centre of the city. Fighters and helicopters of the Nicaraguan Air Force are overflying the capital. Shooting is continuing in several districts.

All the radio stations of the country have been strictly ordered to broadcast only the decrees of the military command. Telephone, Telex and teletype communication with the outside world has been "suspended indefinitely". The latest reports from Nicaragua indicate that Somoza has called an urgent meeting of his cabinet to discuss the prevailing situation.

It is common knowledge that a powerful movement of the popular masses, striving to restore liberty and democracy, is continuing unabated in this Central American state. The patriots are demanding the resignation of the dictator, whose regime remains in power only due to the generous aid of the United States and of international monopolies.

MEXICAN OFFICIAL ADDRESSES ARMS LIMITATION MEETING

LD231524Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, August 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

The Government of Mexico has moved to establish control over the use, transfer and sale of certain types of conventional armaments, as well as chemical weapons in Latin America.

Addressing a preliminary conference of Latin American and Caribbean states on problems of limiting conventional armaments, which has opened here, the foreign minister of Mexico, Santiago Roel, stressed the danger of stockpiling armaments, which are being used in this area mainly for expansionist purposes or internal repressions.

Establishment of control over arms proliferation would allow the nations of the continent to use the released resources for such purposes, specifically, as providing the population with food products, the minister noted.

Santiago Roel stressed that arms limitation in Latin America was a necessary step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. It is necessary to continue on an international scale the campaign for control over the proliferation of definite types of conventional armaments and for banning the use of other most brutal and dangerous types of weapons.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TADZHIK OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED FOR WASTING GASOLINE

LD2311437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Following Criticism"]

[Text] "Where the Fuel Is Flowing To..." was the title of a commentary published in PRAVDA 28 June. It discussed the poor work of filling stations and the wasteful attitude toward gasoline and other petroleum products in Tadzhikistan.

Tadzhik Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman K. Markhkamov has informed the editors that the newspaper article was discussed at a meeting of the Tadzhikglavneftesnabsbyt [Tadzhik Main Administration for Petroleum Supply and Sale] in which the directors of all petroleum depots took part, at a meeting of the Collegium of the Tadhkiz Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply, at a session of the republic commission on saving and creating stocks of fuel-energy resources, and at a session of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers. The criticism was acknowledged as correct.

By the decision of the Collegium of the Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply, Tadzhikglavneftesnabsbyt Chief Sh. Baymatov was reprimanded and his deptuty K. Amonov severely reprimanded for poor supervision of the work of filling stations. Mobile filling station pump attendants A. Soldatov and B. Zotov and Dushanbe No 2 filling station team leader Yu. Osepyants have been dismissed from their jobs.

Republic ministries and departments have been instructed to establish strict supervision of fuel consumption and to keep a record of the number of coupons given to drivers for petroleum products.

BRIEFS

BAM POWER TRANSMISSION LINE--The first supports of a new electric power transmission line from Komsomolsk-On-Amure to Berezovka have been installed along the BAM Railway route. The transmission line will supply power from the Komsomolsk Tets to the future (?Everon), Gorin and other railway stations as well as to timber procurement workers' settlements where small electric power stations will be shut down. The plan calls for completion of the 92 kilometer power transmission line on the BAM's eastern section this year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

MAGADAN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS--A 4,000-number automatic telephone exchange has been put into operation in Magadan. There are currently 17 telephones for every 100 residents in the oblast capital, or just slightly less than in Moscow. The oblast is devoting much attention to developing telephone communications in the rural areas. Recently an automatic telephone exchange was put into operation in Markovo Village in Chukotka. Work is currently underway to expand 50-number automatic telephone exchanges in 20 villages in Kolyma and Chukotka. Automatic telephone exchanges have already been expanded on the Ayon Island and in Sireniki, Yanrakynnot and some other villages. Another 437 channels of rayonwide communications service have been made available to automatic telephone exchanges in the rural areas since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Residents of remote villages in Kolyma and Chukotka can now dial to Moscow, Vladivostok, Leningrad and Yakutiya. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: 64 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN, PULSE CROPS CUT

LD231628Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Aug 78

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops have been cut over more than 64 million hectares. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia, Altayskiy Kray and Virgin Land oblasts of Kazakhstan have started the mass harvesting of ear crops over the past week. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 23 Aug 78 reports: "The latest USSR Central Statistical Administration report says that grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been harvested in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes on 64.2 million hectares by 21 August. The crops have been threshed on 53 million hectares."]

The weather is unfavorable in a number of oblasts, and under these conditions machine operators are making use of every fine spell, skillfully operating machinery and harvesting primarily those lands where units can work best.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 23 AUGUST

LD240623 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 23 August notes that grain crops cover an area of more than 77 million hectares in the RSFSR, and that by 21 August 24 million tons of grain had been delivered to state granaries. At the same time the radio notes that Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers have dispatched 2 million tons of grain to elevators so far.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that over 1 million hectares of grain crops have been harvested in Kurskaya Oblast.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that farmers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast are nearing the 1 million ton mark for grain crops sold to the state.

At 1700 GMT the radio reports that farmers of Volgogradskaya Oblast have delivered 3.5 million tons of grain crops to the state, and that harvesting efforts have now shifted to the oblast's eastern regions.

KIEV RADIO GIVES FIGURES ON UKRAINE'S HARVEST PROGRESS

AU240926Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Harvest-78 is nearing completion. The Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have mown grain and bean crops--excluding corn--on 14.4 million hectares, or 94 percent of the plan, and threshed on 13.9 million hectares.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY SPECIALISTS CRITICIZE SHORTCOMINGS

LD232154Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Last week throughout the entire country the pace of harvesting increased and, compared with the preceding 7-day period, the increase in area on which swathes were threshed was over 1.5 million hectares.

The farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia and the Virgin Lands oblasts of Kazakhstan have set about the mass harvesting of grain crops. In the opinion of specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the harvesting is not proceeding fast enough in certain parts of the Volga-Vyatka area, the Central Non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga valley area and the Urals area, although the weather is now favorable for reaping and threshing.

GRAIN CROP HARVESTING 'AT ITS VERY ZENITH'

LD2312107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Harvesting of grain crops in the country is at its very zenith. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on over 50 percent of the sown area. At present the weather everywhere is favorable for the harvest. In the past week grain crops have been threshed on almost 14 million hectares. The pace of work is now faster than it has been for the past 2 years. In the past week, the greatest volume of work was done in Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. Trailer-trucks are carrying the newly harvested grain along the roads from the fields to the threshing floor and elevators.

The state plan for grain procurements has already been fulfilled by farms in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Stavropolskiy Kray and 16 oblasts in the Ukraine, the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. Specialists are noting the high quality of the grain.

Procurement of strong wheat and the most valuable strains of barley is proceeding successfully. A lot of rye is arriving at the grain reception points. The first combines have gone into the sugar beet fields. Beet growers in Poltavskaya, Kharkovskaya and Kiyevskaya oblasts have begun to harvest roots.

MACHINE OPERATORS BEGIN SOWING TO PREPARE FOR 1979 HARVEST

LD2321567 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Preparations are being made for the 1979 harvest. An area of 26.13 million hectares has been plowed up for winter crops. It is planned to sow winter crops this year on a total area exceeding 41 million hectares. The machine operators have commenced their autumn sowing, and the plowing of winter fallow for spring sowing is also underway.

BRIEFS

MANPOWER FOR KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST--The last combines have left Khersonskaya Oblast fields. Early grain threshing has been completed. The best combine operators from Belozerskiy and other rayons in the oblast have left for Kazakhstan to help the fraternal republic's farmers bring in the 1978 grain crop. In the steppes of Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts there will be 4,500 Ukrainian combine operators at work this year, including the best machine operators from Donetskaya, Krymskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Odesskaya and other oblasts. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

ANOTHER MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD231335Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--Communication satellite Molniya-1, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. It is designed to ensure the operation of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication system as well as the transmission of the programs of the USSR central television to the stations of the Orbita network located in the areas of the extreme north, Siberia, the Far East and Soviet Central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a high elliptic orbit with an apogee of 40,788 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 480 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 16 minutes.

On board the satellite apart from the equipment for the transmission of T.V. programs and long-distance multi-channel radio communication, is also installed equipment of the command and measurement complex as well as systems of orbit orientation and correction and power supply of the satellite. According to the data obtained, the equipment installed on-board the satellite is functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT COMMUNICATIONS SESSION WITH EARTH

LD222258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Flight Control Center reports: 23 August is the 68th day of work onboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6/Soyuz-29 for Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. There will be a communications session with the crew today at 0900 when Salyut-6 comes within radio range of the floating monitoring station, the vessel Akademik Sergey Korolov, which is in the Atlantic Ocean. Today was a day of medical checkups for the crew. The cosmonauts' state of health is good and they feel well. Work in orbit is proceeding in complete accordance with the planned flight program.

PROGRESS-3 TRANSPORT SHIP ENDS EXISTENCE OVER PACIFIC

LD240938Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] We have just received a report from the Flight Control Center. The flight of the automatic freight transport craft Progress-3 has been completed. It was placed on a near-earth orbit on 8 August. After completing the planned experiments in autonomous flight, the craft was guided in space by command from the earth. Then, its propulsion system was switched on. As a result of braking the craft switched over to the descent trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over the planned area of the Pacific and ended its existence.

Vladimir Kovalenov and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continue work aboard the Salyut-6/Soyuz-29 orbital scientific research complex. Today's program includes visual observation and photographing of the earth's surface and the oceans in the interests of environmental study. Biological experiments are continuing aboard the orbital complex to study the influence of space flight on the development of various plants.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AKTIV IN MOSCOW

LD211017Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent report: "Party Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] A party aktiv conference of USSR Defense Ministry military construction units has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Lt Gen V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units political department, who delivered the report, and Comrades N. Shestopalov, A. Demichev, N. Vauchskiy, K. Vertelov and others who spoke in the discussion analyzed the state of and outlined steps for improving the work with leading and engineering-technical cadres in military construction units in the light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and Central Committee resolutions on the work of the USSR Ministry of Construction.

The participants in the conference were addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. He concentrated the attention of party activists on ways to further improve work with leading and engineering-technical cadres, to intensify their influence on improving construction production and to further strengthen military discipline among personnel. He stressed that a broader view of the problems existing in construction work is required of political organs and party organizations. The political tempering of engineering and leading staff at all levels must be kept at the forefront of attention, and it is necessary to be constantly concerned for their economic and professional training and to teach a creative approach to work persistently. The leading and engineering-technical cadres must be active exponents of party policy, organizers of socialist competition among military construction workers and champions of technical progress.

MEETING MARKS GROUND FORCES AIR DEFENSE TROOPS JUBILEE

LD231421Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Col Yu. Nikiforov report: "In Honor of the Air Defense Servicemen"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Ground Forces Air Defense Troops has been held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

Army General S.P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, opened the meeting.

Army General V.I. Petrov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the Ground Forces; A.G. Sergeyev, shock worker of communist labor and fitter at a Moscow plant; retired Artillery Maj Gen A.Ye. Florenko, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War; Maj V.I. Kulagin, commander of an air defense missile subunit; and Artillery Col Gen P.G. Levchenko, chief of the Ground Forces Air Defense Troops, delivered speeches to those assembled.

Those taking part in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, attended the meeting.

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